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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I.	CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II.	EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III.	SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV.	EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V.	NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI.	LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 APRIL 1987

Egypt

Mubarak Election Address — Any call for undermining stability is a call for destruction and backwardness, President Husni Mubarak declared in an election address to the nation reported by MENA 5 April. Stability is the factor for Egypt's present and future success, he said, and it protects the country from the "isolated calls and adventurism of those who are blinded by false illusions and thoughtless political ambitions." Those who raise slogans hostile to stability are presenting "dreams" to the masses and are revealing their ambitions to lead the country into "dark labyrinths, sick fantasies, and illusions which only exist in the minds of their creators." As for the fairness of the upcoming election, Mubarak said it will be a vote of "glory and dignity" by "honorable" people, and he expressed confidence that no one will buy or sell votes.

Arrests — An Interior Ministry spokesman announced that police arrested 30 Muslim fundamentalists 5 April on charges of violating election laws, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. A spokesman for the Ministry also confirmed that a number of Socialist Labor Party members were arrested, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. Earlier, security police had arrested a 10-man "communist ring" 2 April on charges of printing "inflammatory" leaflets inciting citizens to elect candidates of the Egyptian Communist Party, *Akhbar al-Yawm* disclosed in a report cited by MENA. All ten are members of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, which they used as a "facade," and one of them is a journalist on the leftist newspaper *Al-Ahali*, the report added. All but one of these detainees were subsequently released, according to Cairo press reports cited by AFP. Meanwhile, *Akhbar al-Yawm* warned that "saboteurs" are planning to use violence to disrupt the elections, MENA noted.

Military Debts — High interest rates have made Egypt's military debts to the United States "exhausting and completely unbearable," President Mubarak stated in a Kuwaiti press interview reported by MENA 4 April. However, Egypt hopes to emerge from its present financial difficulties with the help of some Arab states who have given Egypt "a reasonable amount" of aid, he said. The debt problem was also highlighted by Paris radio's disclosure that the French company Dassault-Breguet has decided to suspend the delivery of Mirage-2000 aircraft to Egypt until the latter pays debts due on the order. Citing *Jane's Defense Weekly*, the radio noted that Egypt has received around two-thirds of the planes it ordered. Meanwhile, the Cairo weekly *Uktubar reported that an Egyptian delegation will visit the* Soviet Union in May to discuss the supply of Soviet weapons and spare parts valued at around $200 million, according to MENA.

Egyptian Prisoners in Libya — An official source cited by MENA denied JANA's claim that the three Egyptian prisoners in Libya were members of an espionage and sabotage ring, adding that such allegations can only be made by "clowns who have no experience."

Lebanon

Camps War — The Amal Movement and the PNSF held talks under Syrian supervision 5 April and agreed to observe a "comprehensive and serious cease-fire" starting the following morning, Amal announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. Amal also promised to lift the supply siege on the camps at the same time that Palestinians withdraw from positions east of Sidon and implement previous agreements on their camps in Beirut. The radio welcomed this "new and positive development," noting Syrian Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an's statement that the agreement represents the beginning of the end of the camps' predicament.

The cease-fire announcement followed the arrival of six supply trucks in Burj al-Barajinah 5 April, according to Palestinian sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio. The supplies were donated by Kuwait and the trucks were allowed into the camp under Syrian supervision. Five people were killed and seven others wounded in attempts to supply the camps on 3 April, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which noted that a supply truck was attacked by an RPG-7 while attempting to enter Shatila. The inhabitants of Shatila appealed to Arab and world leaders to take action to halt the camps war out of compassion for the starving refugees, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported.

In a related development, Arab League foreign ministers in Tunis assigned the Saudi and Algerian foreign ministers to go to Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders on ways to ensure the smooth flow of food and medical supplies to the refugee camps in Lebanon, the Syrian foreign minister disclosed in a statement cited by KUNA 5 April. The minister said he had given a clear statement to the meeting on Syrian efforts to facilitate the dispatch of supplies into the camps. Concern about the camps situation was expressed by several ministers during the opening session of the foreign ministers' meeting the previous day, KUNA noted, and the Syrian delegation walked out when PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat gave an address on the issue.

Hostages — Radio Free Lebanon cited a 5 April British press report that Hizballah has indicated it is holding Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite and is ready to release him for a ransom. The report added that Hizballah has been in financial difficulties following the suspension of Iranian assistance. In another development, the Voice of Lebanon disclosed that it was informed by an anonymous caller 3 April that U.S. hostage Alann Steen has died, though the radio noted that this has not been confirmed by any other source.

Arab Policy on Europe, Peace Conference

Arab League foreign ministers expressed "full solidarity" with Syria in its dispute with Britain and decided to "freeze" the Arab-European dialogue until the European measures against Syria are canceled, Damascus radio asserted in a 5 April report on the Arab League Council meeting in Tunis.

Despite this development at the Tunis meeting, the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad reported that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has* asked Jordan's King Husayn to inform European leaders of Syria's desire for a peaceful Middle East settlement through an international conference, WAM noted. *Al-Ittihad* was referring to Husayn's 3 April talks with Al-Asad in Damascus, which preceded the king's visit to Morocco the following day at the start of a European tour. The Amman paper *Al-Dustur* stressed that Husayn's talks with European leaders are aimed at enlisting further support for the idea of convening an international peace conference, adding that the king's visit to Damascus and Rabat were part of an attempt to achieve a common Arab perspective and understanding of the international conference idea. A joint communique broadcast by Amman radio at the end of Husayn's talks with the Moroccan king confirmed that the two sides had discussed efforts to convene an international conference, noting that they also agreed on the need to end the Gulf war and convene an Arab summit conference.

Al-Dustur reported that the Jordanian prime minister's upcoming talks in Washington will also focus on efforts to hold an international conference, and the *Jordan Times* said he will report back to Husayn in London on 8 April.

PLO Affairs

Delegation in Moscow — A Palestinian delegation led by PLO Executive Committee member Ahmad Mahir al-Yamani arrived in Moscow 4 April for talks with Soviet leaders on preparations for the PNC, moves to convene an international peace conference, and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio reported.

Relations With Egypt — In the wake of recent Egyptian criticism of remarks made in Libya by PLO official Khalil al-Wazir, Sanaa Voice of Palestine said the Egyptians base their stands on media reports without ascertaining the truth, thereby making PLO-Egyptian relations "uncomfortable" and a cause for concern. An Egyptian source cited by MENA pointed out that statements by PLO officials are "haphazard and contradictory" and vary according to the capitals in which they are made, thereby creating a "fuzzy picture."

Abu Nidal Group — the Fatah Revolutionary Council announced that it hanged two "Jordanian secret agents" in Istanbul last month, AFP reported. The announcement followed earlier reports of executions of Jordanian agents by the Abu Nidal group.

Israel

Immigration — Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir asserted that there is "no evidence that an exodus of Soviet Jews is about to begin," Jerusalem radio reported. Israel will, however, continue to press for unlimited exit permits and direct flights to Israel, he said. Regarding possible settlements, the Jewish Agency and the Absorption Ministry announced that new Soviet immigrants will be settled in Jerusalem, the Galilee, and the Negev, the radio noted.

Pollard Affair — The IDF chief of staff said the Pollard affair is affecting relations between the IDF and the U.S. Army, IDF radio reported. The chief of staff noted that the resignation of Colonel Avi'em Sela' has not resolved the problem. According to Jerusalem television, Sela' has been appointed an instructor in the National Security College, but has not been promoted.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi aircraft raided a large maritime target near the Iranian coast 5 April, Iraq announced in a military communique carried by Voice of the Masses radio. According to Athens radio, a Cypriot tanker was hit by a missile en route to Khark Island. On 3 April, INA reported three Iranian boats were sunk when they attempted to approach the Iraqi port of Al-'Amiq.

Iran's Relations With the USSR

The Iranian ambassador to Moscow told *Keyhan* that the United States is seeking to create tension between Iran and the Soviet Union in order to prevent peaceful coexistence between the two countries, IRNA reported. However, he also said that many ups and downs in Tehran-Moscow relations were the result of the USSR's "inadequate knowledge" about Iran's Islamic revolution.

Kuwait

The trial of 16 Kuwaiti nationals accused of subversive acts and plotting against the country began in Kuwait 4 April, KUNA reported, noting that four of the defendants are still at large. A Tehran radio report on the trial said that Muslim protestors were forced out of the court by security forces after hearing the defendants present evidence that they had been tortured.

Chadian Conflict

Libyan forces have conducted "intensive bombings" to destroy sensitive equipment they abandoned when Ouadi Doum was captured, AFP reported. The agency's sources said the raids were "rather destructive," damaging or destroying half the aircraft left on the ground.

The French Embassy in Ndjamena denied a *Washington Post* report that French military experts helped the Chadian offensive against Libyan positions in northern Chad, AFP noted. Chadian President Hissein Habre supported France's denial during a news conference carried by Ndjamena radio, declaring that "no foreigners — neither French nor any other foreign national — participated in the fighting."

FBIS

DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 065 *6 April 1987*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

- Arab League Foreign Ministers Meet in Tunis *[KUNA]* .... A 1
    - Officials To Mediate Camps War *[SPA]* .... A 1
    - Euro-Arab Dialogue Discussed *[KUNA]* .... A 2
    - Draft Resolution Supports Iraq *[KUNA]* .... A 2
- Reports Detail 'Arafat Activities in Tunis .... A 2
    - Meets GDR's Fischer *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
    - Addresses Arab League Meeting *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 2
- PLO Delegation Leaves for Talks in Moscow *[Amman JORDAN TIMES 4 Apr]* .... A 3
- 'Arafat Discusses PLO Strategy, Ties With Syria *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* .... A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

- Trial Begins of 16 Accused of 'Subversive Acts' .... C 1

PDRY

- Al-Bid Receives USSR Deputy Defense Minister .... C 1
    - Ivanovskiy, Delegation Depart .... C 1
- Military Political Chief Meets USSR Counterpart .... C 1
- Prime Minister Appoints 5 New Officials .... C 2
- Iraqi Communist Party Leader Arrives on Visit .... C 2

UAE

- Iranian Official Meets Finance Minister *[Tehran]* .... C 2

YAR

- Salih Chairs Meeting on Results of Libya Visit .... C 2
- President Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message .... C 2

EGYPT

- Gorbachev Offers Aid, Dialogue to Mubarak *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Apr]* .... D 1
- Military Delegation To Visit USSR in May *[UKTUBUR 5 Apr]* .... D 1
- Source Denies Egyptians Held in Libya Spies .... D 1
- AL-AKHBAR Gives 'Full Story' of Libyan Defectors *[6 Apr]* .... D 1
- Libyan Group Thanks Mubarak for 'Nationalist' Stand .... D 2
- Government Reportedly To Resign After Elections *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 4 Apr]* .... D 2
- 'Communist Ring' Arrested for Election Leaflets *[AKHBAR AL-YAWN 4 Apr]* .... D 2
    - 1 Communist Still Detained *[AFP]* .... D 2
- 'Saboteurs' Reportedly Plan Election Disturbances *[AKHBAR AL-YAWM]* .... D 2
- Police Reportedly Arrest 30 Fundamentalists *[RFL]* .... D 3
- Socialist Labor Party Members Detained .... D 3

IRAQ

- Armed Forces Report Combat Operations for 2-6 Apr .... E 1

  - Communique No 2,625 .... E 1
  - Three Iranian Boats Sunk .... E 1
  - Communique No 2,626 .... E 1
  - Communique No 2,627 .... E 1
  - Communique No 2,628 .... E 2
- Saddam Husayn Chairs General Command Meeting .... E 2

JORDAN

- King Husayn Returns From Working Visit to Syria .... F 1
- King Husayn Departs for Morocco, Europe .... F 1
- Al-Rifa'i Receives USSR Envoy, Leaves for U.S. .... F 1
  - Arrives in Washington *[AL-DUSTUR 6 Apr]* .... F 1
- AL-RA'Y on Husayn Tour, Al-Rifa'i U.S. Visit *[6 Apr]* .... F 1

LEBANON

- U.S. Hostage Alann Steen Reportedly Dead *[VOL]* .... G 1
  - Four To Be Released 'Shortly' *[RFL]* .... G 1
  - Shams al-Din Urges Steen Release *[AFP]* .... G 1
- Fadlallah Suggests Hostages Be Referred To Court *[RFL]* .... G 1
  - Leaves for Damascus 5 Apr .... G 1
- Fadlallah Interviewed on Hostages, Other Issues *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 2 Apr]* .... G 1
- Hizballah Official Criticizes France Over Iraq *[VOL]* .... G 4
- Iran Reportedly Issues Armored Cars to Hizballah *[VOL]* .... G 4
- Hizballah Reiterates Warning to Syrians *[RFL]* .... G 4
- Paqraduni Denies Saying Iranian Hostages Killed *[Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ 2 Apr]* .... G 4
- Kan'an Reviews Airport Security, Hostages *[VOL]* .... G 4
  - Birri on Airport, Camps War .... G 5
  - Birri Links Waite, Professors *[MONDAY MORNING 5 Apr]* .... G 5
  - Ja'ja' Discusses Airports *[RFL]* .... G 5
- Al-Rasi Discusses Airport *[VOL]* .... G 5
  - Karami Rejects Halat Airport *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 5
  - Further Karami Remarks .... G 6
- Al-Jumayyil Postpones Visit to Latin America .... G 6
- Shatila Residents Appeal to World Leaders *[Voice of the Mountain]* .... G 6
  - Supplies Enter Burj al-Barajinah *[VOL]* .... G 6
  - Amal, PNSF Reach Camps Agreement .... G 7
  - Further on Agreement .... G 7
  - Clashes Interrupt Cease-fire *[RFL]* .... G 7
- Group Claims Syrians Killed in Attack 4 Apr *[RFL]* .... G 7
- Soviet Ambassador Comments on Visit to Israel *[Voice of the People]* .... G 7

SYRIA

- King Husayn Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad .... H 1
  - Husayn Asked To Convey Stand *[WAM]* .... H 1

ISRAEL

- Sela' Appointed to National Security College .... I 1
- Levi: Pollard Affair Still Affects U.S. Army Ties .... I 1
- Pollard Probe Committees Continue Work .... I 1
- Settlement Sites for Soviet Immigrants Announced .... I 1
- Shamir on Reciprocity With Soviets, Peres Tour .... I 1
- Soviet 'Activists' Hit Shamir Emigration Remark *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Apr]* .... I 2
- Arens Views Link Between Soviet Ties, Jewry .... I 2
- Shamir, Weizman Exchange Words Over Peres Trip .... I 2
- Peres Arrives in Madrid, Begins European Tour .... I 2
  - Discusses Summit .... I 3
  - Meeting With Husayn Postponed .... I 3

President Herzog Begins Visit to Switzerland *[cross-reference]* .... I 3
Beilin Discusses Report on South Africa Embargo .... I 3
  Ministers View Report *['AL HAMISHMAR 5 Apr]* .... I 5
  Committee Begins Work .... I 5
East Europeans Arrive for International Fair .... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Maltese, Tunisian Officials .... Q 1
Reportage on Messaadia's Visit to Mexico *[cross-reference]* .... Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, Gulf War *[London AL-TADAMUN 4-10 Apr]* .... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Delegation 3 Apr .... Q 3
Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Sudan on Anniversary .... Q 3
JANA Editor on Western Media Reports on Chad .... Q 4

MOROCCO

Jordan's King Husayn Visits 4-6 April .... Q 4
  Holds Talks With King Hassan II .... Q 4
  Leaves for Netherlands 5 Apr .... Q 4

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on Libyan Forces, Chad, Foreign Debt .... Q 4
'First Stage' of Libyan Forces Withdrawal Begins *[AL-AYYAM 5 Apr]* .... Q 5
  Minister Confirms Withdrawal .... Q 5
SPLA Radio Reports Recent Battle Successes .... Q 5

TUNISIA

Interior Minister on Iran Ties, 'Terrorism' .... Q 6
Bourguiba Receives Algerian Foreign Minister .... Q 6
GDR Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives for Visit .... Q 7
  Discusses Relations With Bourguiba .... Q 7
Sfar Discusses Restoring Full Power to Universities .... Q 7

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Communique Details Problems in Somali Talks .... R 1
  Bayeh Views Talks .... R 1
EPLF Forces Reportedly Kill 64, Wound 76 *[Voice of Broad Masses]* .... R 1

KENYA

President Moi Comments on Foreign Interference .... R 2
Ex-College Student Charged With Spying for Libya *[THE STANDARD 4 Apr]* .... R 2
  Libyan Diplomat Flees Country *[THE STANDARD 6 Apr]* .... R 2
Odinga Accuses Government of Human Rights Abuses .... R 3

SOMALIA

Somali National Movement Elects Officials *[Radio Halgan]* .... R 3

TANZANIA

- Mwinyi Appoints 5 New Principal Secretaries ..... R 3

UGANDA

- Kampala Denies Cuban, Libyan Troop Presence ..... R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

- French Officials on Aid North of 16th Parallel *[Paris]* ..... S 1
  - French Deny Troops in Combat *[AFP]* ..... S 1
- Zaire's Mobutu Begins Visit, Met by Habre ..... S 1
  - Habre, Mobutu Meet Press ..... S 1
- Libyans Trying To Destroy Abandoned Equipment *[AFP]* ..... S 4
- Bardai Radio Criticizes French, U.S. Policy ..... S 4

CONGO

- Romania's Ceausescu Arrives in Brazzaville *[AFP]* ..... S 5
  - Calls for Economic Conference ..... S 5
  - Ends Visit, Departs *[AFP]* ..... S 5

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

- Sankara Declares Readiness for Talks With Togo *[AFP]* ..... T 1

GAMBIA

- President Jawara Leaves for Visit to PRC *[AFP]* ..... T 1

GHANA

- Nicaragua's D'Escoto Arrives for Visit 5 Apr ..... T 1

IVORY COAST

- Houphouet-Boigny Receives Nicaragua's D'Escoto ..... T 1
  - Diplomatic Ties Set *[AFP]* ..... T 1

MALI

- Traore News Conference on Party Congress ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

- Vice President Minah Under House Arrest *[AFP]* ..... T 3
  - Investigation Continues *[AFP]* ..... T 3
  - Siaka Stevens Said Arrested *[AFP]* ..... T 3
  - Momoh Reshuffles Cabinet *[AFP]* ..... T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

- FPLM Communique Summarizes Dec-Mar Advances ..... U 1

FPLM Frees 18,000 Captives in Zambezia .... U 1
Renamo Claims 84 Government Troops Killed *[AFP]* .... U 1
Protocol on Coal Exports Signed With GDR .... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Transkei Holds White Defense Force Instructors .... U 1
    7 Detainees Released .... U 1
    Involvement in Coup Denied .... U 2
WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer' *[3-9 Apr]* .... U 2
Information Bureau Issues 3 Arpil Unrest Report .... U 3
    4 April Unrest Report .... U 4
    5 April Unrest Report .... U 4
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems .... U 4
    4 April Press Review .... U 4
    5 April Press Review .... U 5
    6 April Press Review .... U 6

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says RSA-Backed Rebels Detained for Plot .... U 8

Arab League Foreign Ministers Meet in Tunis

LD042034 Kuwait KUNA in English 1858 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, April 4 (KUNA) — The Arab League Council, meeting at foreign ministers level, opened here this evening its 87th session to discuss the present Arab situation, plans for an international Mideast conference and conditions in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. The opening session was held in the presence of Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, 15 foreign ministers and senior representatives of six Arab states.

Outgoing chairman of the past session, Algeria's Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi deplored in an inaugural address the present lack of Arab solidarity as result of strained inter-Arab relations and the negative impact this leaves on joint Arab action.

He hoped that the session would shun marginal differences and work seriously for repairing fractions within Arab ranks in order to bypass the current regrettable state of Arab disunity and instead concentrate on advancing the just Palestinian cause, liberating occupied Arab lands and influencing the course of events in respect of a planned international conference on peace in the Middle East.

Ibrahimi made note of the general consensus on an early Arab summit to work out a common strategy for tackling basic Arab issues, including reunification of Palestinian resistance factions under umbrella of the legal Palestine Liberation Organization with its autonomous decision and the natural right of the Palestinian people to regain their land, determine their future and establish the independent state on their national soil.

Turning to the tragic situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the Algerian official gave an account of the efforts exerted by the Arab seven-member committee to end the camps war and regretted that the measures, agreed by all parties, taken during an emergency Arab League Council, held late last January on the sidelines of the Kuwait Islamic Summit, had not been fully implemented.

Rather than its basic political assignment, Ibrahimi said the League Committee was forced to focus its attention on urgent humanitarian tasks represented by securing the delivery of food and medical supplies to besieged Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

He said that the impasse reached by the committee's endeavours in this respect calls on the Arab League Council to take other appropriate steps since the growing proportions assumed by the crisis have exceeded the committee's prerogatives.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the official called for renewed efforts and mediation to make both parties to the conflict cease immediately armed hostilities and sit to the negotiating table for working out a final and just settlement of their dispute, guaranteeing both parties' rights and dignity.

Taking over chairmanship of the session, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faysal underlined the immense challenges posed to the Arab world and the ambiguity of Arab stands as result of prevailing differences.

He suggested an Arab return to principles included in resolutions adopted by previous Arab summits, starting by the Arab Fes peace plan of 1982 and the crux of the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian question, and the status of the PLO as sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Referring to the tragic situation in Palestinian camps in Lebanon, the Saudi minister urged speedy solutions that would restore that country's unity, stability and sovereignty over its territories and secure for resident Palestinians safety and peace within the framework of genuine Lebanese accord supported by an Arab determination to help Lebanon ride over its present difficulties.

On the Gulf conflict, Prince al-Faysal spoke of the perilous threat to the strategic Gulf region as result of continued Iraqi-Iranian hostilities, which, he warned, would invite foreign interference and thereby force the area into superpower conflict and struggle.

The Saudi official recalled previous mediation efforts to halt the war and called for an Arab unified stance which can persuade the side insisting on its continuation that there is no way to resolve it except through negotiation.

Addressing the session, Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi made note of Iraq's positive responses to calls for halting the conflict and rapped Iran for insisting to continue fighting as the only obstacle before peace in the region.

At his request, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat addressed the council session drawing Arab attention to the plight of besieged Palestinian inhabitants of camps in Lebanon and appealing for immediate action to resolve the pressing humanitarian question.

The Syrian delegation, led by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' walked out of the meeting hall when 'Arafat rose to deliver his address on conditions inside the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Following 'Arafat's speech, the senior delegates went into a closed session to discuss items on the agenda.

Officials To Mediate Camps War

LD051206 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1152 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, 5 Apr (SPA) — The Political Committee composed of chief delegates to the Arab League Council has decided to ask the chairman of the current League session and chairman of the committee, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, and the chairman of the previous meeting, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, to leave for Damascus. There they will follow up the latest developments at the beseiged Palestinian camps in Lebanon and work to increase cooperation with the Syrian authorities to ensure a constant flow of supplies to the camps.

This was announced by Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The committee has now begun discussing topics pertaining to the Iraq-Iran war and the holding of an Arab summit conference.

Euro-Arab Dialogue Discussed

LD051807 Kuwait KUNA in English 1614 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, April 5 (KUNA) — Arab foreign ministers Sunday wound up another round of talks which began last night focussing on a proposed international Middle East peace conference, the Gulf war and the siege to Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Kuwaiti deputy premier, Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad told reporters after today's session security of the Arabian Gulf is an international responsibility and that no single country should shoulder it alone.

Responding to a question on the deployment by Iran of anti-shipping missiles on the Hormuz Strait, the Kuwaiti official said protecting navigation in the Gulf is the responsibility of all states that benefit from oil shipments from countries of the region.

Saudi foreign minister who is chairing the meeting, the 87th session of the Arab League Ministerial Council, said a resolution on the refugee camps was to be announced at the end of a third session tonight.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' earlier today said the ministerial gathering assigned the Saudi and Algerian foreign ministers to go to Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders on how to ensure smooth flow of food and medical supplies to beleaguered Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Al-Shar', talking to reporters following this morning's session, said he had delivered a clear statement to the meeting "on the efforts made by the Syrian authorities to help Palestinian and Lebanese brethren and the facilities we lent for getting food supplies through to the camps in West Beirut."

According to the Syrian official the majority of Arab foreign ministers adopted a resolution praising his country's help to the Palestinians in the camps.

He said the Arab countries also voiced support for Syria in the face of European punitive measures after Britain accused Syria last October of involvement in a plan to plant a bomb aboard an Israeli aircraft.

So long as the European penalties against Syria remained in effect, Arab countries would not agree to resume the Euro-Arab dialogue, Al-Shar' said.

The European Community states late last year decided to stop arms sales to Syria, suspend official visits to and from Damascus and to restrict movement of Syrian diplomats in Western Europe for Syria's alleged support for terrorism.

Meanwhile, an Arab League Ministerial Committee charged with seeking an end to the Gulf war, met today at the residence of the Iraqi ambassador to Tunis.

The committee groups foreign ministers of Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Draft Resolution Supports Iraq

LD052046 Kuwait KUNA in English 1907 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Tunis, April 5 (KUNA) — The Arab League seven-member committee assigned to follow up the Iraq-Iran war wound up a meeting this afternoon held at the Iraq ambassador's residence here.

Iraq's deputy premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz stated that the committee had discussed developments of the war and steps to be taken, adding that a draft resolution would be submitted to the Arab League's council meeting here this evening for consideration.

The committee's future moves in respect to the five permanent Security Council states were also discussed, the official said, as well as calls upon them to undertake their responsibilities in accordance with Security Council Resolution 582.

The resolution, adopted by the world body in February 1986, calls, among other things, for an immediate ceasefire, exchange of prisoners of war and non-interference in internal affairs of the two belligerent states.

The Arab draft resolution, according to 'Aziz, affirms solidarity of the league member-states with Iraq in its war with Iran.

On Tehran's attitude from the Gulf conflict, the Iraqi foreign minister ruled out existence of any positive signs from the Iranian side to stop armed hostilities and open peace negotiations.

Reports Detail 'Arafat Activities in Tunis

Meets GDR's Fischer

JN031908 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1736 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Tunis yesterday with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Abu 'Ammar asked him to convey an important message to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on the Palestinian situation and conditions in the Middle East, including the tragic and serious state of affairs in the Palestinian refugee camps of Lebanon, especially Shatila, as result of the continuing aggression and 6-month siege by the agent Amal gangs and the Syrian regime's forces.

The GDR minister passed along Chairman Erich Honecker's greetings to Brother Abu 'Ammar, and reiterated the GDR's firm stand in support of our Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative.

Addresses Arab League Meeting

JN052130 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1810 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has said that the Arab world's failure to put an end to the camps tragedy is regrettable. In a speech at the Arab League ministerial council meeting in Tunis last night, Brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that this will be the last time he addresses the Arab League Council to end the terrible suffering and the difficult and tragic situation in the Palestinian camps, particularly the Shatila camp in West Beirut.

At the beginning of his remarks, brother leader Abu 'Ammar presented a detailed explanation of the tragic situation in Lebanon's Palestinian camps. He said residents of the Shatila camp are suffering from dehydration due to the continuing siege. He noted that the Shatila hospital stopped its work due to a lack of fuel necessary to operate its sections and equipment.

PLO Delegation Leaves for Talks in Moscow

JN040705 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Apr 87 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni, *Jordan Times* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A top-level Palestinian delegation left for Moscow on Friday upon an "urgent" Soviet invitation to two major Palestinian factions for talks on current efforts to convene a reunification session of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) this month in Algiers, according to well-placed Palestinian sources.

The delegation, which [included] senior officials of Fatah and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), left Tunis for Moscow Friday evening, the sources said. No further details were available on the Soviet invitation but the two factions have been pressing for convening a PNC session in Algiers on April 20 despite strong Syrian disapproval and reservations expressed by other Palestinian factions opposed to the policies and leadership of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The Soviet Ambassador in Amman, Alexander Zinchuk, said in an interview this week that Moscow supported efforts to reunify the PLO.

"As a matter of principle we support Palestinian unity," he said. "In practical ways we give them advice and (hold) consultations to restore Palestinian unity," he added. The Soviet envoy did not elaborate, but said Moscow did not send a delegation to the 16th [as published] session of the PNC, held in Amman in November 1984, which was boycotted by all the Damascus-based Palestinian opposition groups. But over the last two years or so Moscow has been actively backing efforts to reunify the PLO.

According to Palestinian sources, however, Moscow wanted all major factions of the PLO to attend the next PNC session. The sources expected the Moscow talks to focus on recent Soviet efforts to reconcile between Damascus and the PLO leadership as well as reservations expressed by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) over a five-faction accord to hold the PNC in Algiers.

The Tunis accord is said to have contained a Fatah approval to officially abrogate the Feb. 11, 1985 Jordan-PLO agreement and set up a collective Palestinian leadership. The PFLP, backed by other opposition factions, however, insisted on official statements by the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee announcing the annulment of the Feb. 11 accord and called for severing all Palestinian contacts with Cairo. But Palestinian sources told the *Jordan Times* that Fatah refused to stop contacts with Cairo as a pre-condition for the PFLP to attend the council but that it was ready to discuss the issue during a national Palestinian dialogue which is scheduled to start in Algiers on April 10.

There were still conflicting reports on Friday about the PFLP's willingess to attend the PNC and to meet with Mr. 'Arafat. Sources in Algiers and Tunis confirmed to the *Jordan Times* that there would be a meeting soon between PFLP leader George Habash and Mr. 'Arafat, but a statement issued by the front in Damascus categorically denied plans for such an encounter.

'Arafat Discusses PLO Strategy, Ties With Syria

JN040844 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1750 GMT 3 Apr 87

["Text" of "joint" interview with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, by Ahmad Walid al-Khalidi, "published in London's *Strategic Bulletin* on Monday, 30 March 1987, and in *Filastin al-Thawrah*" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Khalidi] The Palestinian revolution has faced several circumstances and changes since its inception that have required the development of Palestinian policies and positions. What is the Palestinian strategy today? What does it require of the Palestinian people, given the existence of Arab parties such as Syria, which says it seeks to rectify the balance of power, and Jordan, which is searching for a solution through the United States? Is it true, as some claim, that the Palestinian revolution does not have or no longer has a strategy of its own?

['Arafat] The Palestinian revolution would have been unable to fight its latest battle, which began in 1982 and is still continuing in Lebanon, without a clear strategy, and a comprehensive one at that, for all its activities. Our enemies, be they President Reagan or the Zionist enemy, represented at the time by Prime Minister Begin, thought that by putting this massive Israeli-U.S. military machine into action against Lebanon they could eliminate the Palestinian factor.

Israel never massed as large a military force on any front in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict as it did during the battles in Lebanon. We know the Israeli Army is made up of 11 ugda [divisions], and that 8 and 1/2 were moved against Lebanon. This means the other three fronts, the Syrian, Jordanian, and Egyptian fronts, were protected by only three. [as heard]

Moreover, it is known that the enemy sent out its Air Force and Navy in that engagement, and that U.S. experts supervised and may have even operated the modern American weapons used by the Israeli Army in the invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut. The U.S. secretary of defense admitted this and openly expressed his deep gratitude to Israel. After we left Beirut, the U.S. secretary of defense paid a private visit to Israel to thank the Israeli Army, which, on behalf of its American counterpart, employed and tested these modern arms, which had not been tried out before. They tested modern American arms, including vacuum bombs, on the bodies of our women and children.

Here I must say by way of illustration that the Israeli Army does not have the capacity to stage a naval landing involving more than a battlion. However, the Israeli Army conducted a landing at the Al-Awwali River north of Sidon using a brigade, while another brigade was put ashore south of Beirut. This extraordinary feat was carried out with direct U.S. support and was rehearsed several months before the invasion. The U.S. 6th Fleet participated in this operation under the eyes and ears of all the world's intelligence services.

The Israeli Army found itself embroiled in the longest Arab-Israeli war. After the revolution's leaders left Beirut, the enemy faced what they themselves have admitted was the most successful war of attrition. Generals Giboa' and Druri admitted on several occasions that the principal parties fighting in southern Lebanon were PLO forces. It is true they coordinated with citizens in southern Lebanon. However, as confirmed in official statements, these people were allies of the PLO. In these two related confrontations, the Israeli Army suffered more losses than it did in any of its previous wars with the Arabs.

[Al-Khalidi] Perhaps with the exception of the October 1973 war?

['Arafat] The enemy's army sustained losses even greater than those of 1973. According to a CIA report, the enemy suffered 3,400 dead in its invasion of Lebanon. That is on top of 8,000 wounded and 649 tanks and other armored vehicles destroyed. The CIA also said the Israeli Army's combat performance in Lebanon was poor compared to its record in previous wars. In this conflict we disproved the Israeli theory that said: Strike quickly on enemy territory to get results.

[Al-Khalidi] Can one say this was the result of Palestinian strategy or the Palestinian military reaction?

['Arafat] We have a combat strategy. In an interview with French journalist (Emanuel Carriot) and others, I said the enemy made a fatal mistake by putting his hand into a hornets' nest. We had distributed a quarter of a million weapons in southern Lebanon. Did Sharon not blunder in failing to realize what an impact they could have on the battle? It was the enemy's losses that forced Begin to resign after he thought he would become a new prophet for the Israelites. The outcome of the war made him a hermit and made him lose most of his mental faculties. These results, in addition to the losses suffered in the war of attrition, forced Israel to withdraw under military pressure to the border strip. Had it not been for the camps war launched against us — Rabin said the camps war has helped Israel face the increasing operations against its men — the war of attrition would have had a far more painful impact on Israel.

As a result of all this, a secret Israeli-Syrian accord was reached through McFarlane — an agreement concluded after the collapse of the 17 May Agreement. This agreement contained an Israeli-U.S.-Syrian plan for Lebanon, whereby Syria pledged not to allow PLO fighters to return to Lebanon and to safeguard the security of Israel's northern borders against any attacks by Palestinians or their allies. In exchange, there would be a sharing of influence. The Syrians would have a sphere of influence north of Al-Awwali and the Israelis would have one to the south of Al-Zahrani. The zone in between would be a gray area in which both sides could carry out attacks. This is what happened in Maghdushah last year, when the Syrians, Israelis, and Amal Movement gangs all worked together.

I would also like to emphasize that this accord was renewed through a meeting in Belgrade last year between Hafiz al-Asad and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. It was confirmed by [Franz-Josef] Strauss during the recent election campaign in the FRG when he said: An agreement was signed between Genscher and Al-Asad in Belgrade last year, and it contains an appendix on striking at Lebanese fundamentalists and the PLO.

This is only one aspect of the battle that has been going on since 1982. This has been borne out by facts, including the attempt by [Antoine] Lahd and Samir Ja'ja' to occupy Sidon and thus complete the horseshoe running from Al-Naqurah to Mar Ilyas, Bint Jubayl, Marj 'Uyun, Jazzin, Kafir Falus, and Sidon. This horseshoe will form the precious southern canton containing a second sectarian canton, both of which will be under Israeli influence. [passage omitted]

I would like to clarify the following: The Palestinian revolution now faces a diabolical tripartite alliance in southern Lebanon made up of Israel, the Amal Movement, and Syria, with the United States as godfather. This diabolical alliance seeks to wipe out the PLO and all it represents in Lebanon as a condition for implementing the scheme of sectarian statelets in accordance with an agreement among Israel, the United States, and Syria on one hand, and certain Lebanese parties on the other. [passage omitted]

We proudly say our strategy has achieved continuous steadfastness since 1982. We are the only Arab military force still confronting and attacking the Israeli enemy. We continue to fight Israeli aggression. This struggle forced an Israeli withdrawal, a first in the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Through this confrontation we face the plot calling for Lebanon's division along sectarian lines and the schemes for a sharing of influence between the Israeli enemy and certain Arabs. We support Lebanon's territorial integrity.

The facts have shown that the Palestinian revolution is one factor safeguarding Lebanon's unity. This explains some of the ferocity in the war on the camps. In view of their experience and objectives, the 500,000 Palestinians in Lebanon oppose any partitioning of that country. The Palestinian revolution calls for the mobilization of all Arab capabilities and is against the division of any Arab entity. The goal behind the attacks on the camps is not to weaken the pro-'Arafat forces. I lead the PLO, which is the organization of the entire Palestinian people. I say it proudly. Therefore, the Palestinian strategy in Lebanon conflicts with the country's division, the sharing of influence there, or the creation of sectarian cantons or statelets.

[Al-Khalidi] In light of this, what are the broad lines of Palestinian strategy beyond Lebanon?

['Arafat] Our strategy is based on the following: an end to the Iraq-Iran war, and our contribution to this has not ceased, and will not cease; a stop to the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian people on Lebanese soil and the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity; the elimination of the effects of Camp David and efforts to get Egypt to move away from the Camp David policy; the creation of a force from the Arab Maghreb to offset the collapse that took place in our Arab East; the establishment of a popular force to protect, support, and call to account official Arab forces and defend the Arab and Palestinian march through the revival of all popular forces in our Arab nation from the Ocean to the Gulf; the formation of a broad base of friends in Africa and Asia, and among the nonaligned, Islamic, and socialist countries, in addition to certain friendly states, be they in Europe or Latin America; penetration of the Israeli enemy's ranks by encouraging democratic and progressive elements and opening dialogue with them; and enhancement of the PLO and its actions on the level of our people in the occupied homeland, who represent the basic force for confronting the Israeli enemy, and on the level of our people outside the occupied homeland in the diaspora; they must all be brought under the umbrella of the PLO.

Events have shown our people's true character. They are the ones who will protect their revolutionary march in times of crisis. Thanks to this true popular maturity, the PLO enjoys boundless support from our masses inside the occupied homeland and without. [passage omitted]

[Al-Khalidi] According to one school of thought, the demographic factor will be the decisive one in the long run. After all, Palestinians currently represent more than 38 percent of the total population of Palestine. That figure will rise to 50 percent or more in the next 3 decades. In light of this, some say it is better not to chase temporary solutions, which cannot be in the Palestinians' interest given the current balance of power.

Rather, they claim the Palestinians must depend on the demographic factor to launch a campaign to wrest their full political and civil rights from Israel. This, in turn, will be the first step toward establishing the nucleus of the secular Arab-Jewish state called for by the Palestinian revolution. I read an interview with Moshe Arens on this in which he said: We cannot give up the land. We must annex it and grant the Palestinians citizenship rights.

['Arafat] The Palestinians have decided to fight the occupation. We are the revolution's third generation and, most likely, the fourth generation will have to continue this fight. A people will not be liquidated once it decides to confront occupation. [passage omitted]

We are coveted due to our geographic location. We live not on the margins of the earth, but at its most strategic point, the Middle East. In addition to the fact our land is sacred to us, it is the cradle of all divine religions. Every prophet has passed through our land. We must realize what Kahane, Levinger, Sharon, and Ge'ula Kohen mean. Levinger or Kahane say: Give me the [Jordan River] bridge for a day and I will expel half the Palestinians.

We also read many serious racist reports, including that of Israel King, on the fate of Galilee Palestinians. They threaten our people with death and deportation. They fear this demographic time bomb. This is why they have stalled in annexing Palestinian land until now. They want to exploit the chances offered by a war, such as the 1967 war, to begin deportation operations. They are waiting for a golden opportunity to deal their major blow. Relying on the enemy's good intentions is one of the worst things a nation can do. We are aware of the demographic factor's importance as one of our weapons, but it is not the decisive one.

[Al-Khalidi] One may say the Palestinian people consist of four groups: those in the 1948 areas, those in the 1967 areas, those in the camps, and those in the Arab world and the diaspora. In fact, the Palestinian revolution has been largely, if not fully, based on the Palestinians in the camps and the diaspora. However, most of the current initiatives are apparently giving priority to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It can be said that the Palestinians in the diaspora and the camps have been more exposed than others to death and destruction, and that the 1948 Palestinians have spent a longer time under occupation. Why this concentration on those living on land occupied in 1967? How can any possible solution present something positive and tangible to the other Palestinian groups?

['Arafat] First of all, this concentration is non-Palestinian. It is basically Israeli, and is founded on Resolution 242, which calls on Israel to withdraw from land occupied in 1967, according to the English and not the French text. This is not a Palestinian or Arab position resulting from the pan-Arab viewpoint, although it is held by certain Arab regimes. I am precise on this. Therefore, we consider this concentration an attempt to ignore the fact that the Palestinian people are an integrated whole. Recent events have shown that despite this major international plot, which also involves certain Arab parties, the Palestinian people have remained united. Here is a simple example: Many of our kinfolk and cadres who were expelled from their homeland belong to the first group. They are led by Habib Qahwaji, Sabri Sharif, Mahmud Darwish, 'Umar Masalihah, Tawfiq Fayyad, and 'Imad Shakkur, Moreover, the majority of those who first sparked off the revolution were refugees from land occupied in 1948. [passage omitted]

[Al-Khalidi] Regardless of the differences with Syria, what do you think of its proposal to redress the balance of power?

['Arafat] *The Washington Post* has published a serious article stating that the Syrian regime is proposing a strategic balance to be given a greater chance to complete its scheme, which is hostile to the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation. The Syrian regime had a chance to fight in 1982 when three-quarters of the Israeli Army was tied up in Lebanon. However, it wasted the opportunity, thus undermining both Syrian and Arab military honor. It also robbed the Arab nation of a historic opportunity, as for the first time the balance of power had tipped in its favor and in favor of the Arab nation. Here are some important facts: A senior Algerian delegation including every Algerian Army corps commander under Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia left for Damascus. Its members said: This is our chance — and Algeria was a member of the Steadfastness Front. But he told them: This is not our war and no one can impose on us the time or place of war.

The Palestinian revolution did not wait for strategic balance and achieved a miracle in the longest Arab-Israeli war. I want to ask those who claim to be working for strategic balance: How can the Arabs attain parity with the United States? Are we now fighting Israel? No, we are not fighting Israel. The U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance tells us that what was previously hidden is now open and clear before our eyes. How can strategic balance be reached now or in the foreseeable future? As such, talk of strategic balance is a pretext for striking at the true idea of struggle. The Palestinian revolution has shown that by mobilizing the masses we can confront the largest force. The lesson of 1982 was the best.

If the Damascus regime believes in the pan-Arab nature of the fight, then no country whose land is occupied, be it in the Golan, Palestine, or southern Lebanon, should say: I will not fight until we have strategic parity. Where is the pan-Arab and national concept behind such a claim? Where is the preparation for strategic balance when Syria is striking at the Palestinian revolution? Where is this preparation in the Tripoli and Hamah massacres and in a position on the Iraq-Iran war that calls for its perpetuation?

[Al-Khalidi] That is an answer to the Syrian proposal, but my question presents the idea as a theory on which we work.

['Arafat] It is a mistaken theory. It is a capitulatory theory and a smoke bomb. If Syria were honest in its theory, it would coexist with the theory currently embraced by the Palestinian revolution until it fulfills its own theory, especially since its alliance with the Soviet Union allows it to achieve a minimum level of self-defense. The Damascus regime insists on antagonizing the Palestinian revolution to continue its smoke-screen policy. At the same time, Israeli and American leaders admit there are secret agreements behind the smoke. Sharon, Shamir, and Peres said Al-Asad has kept these secret accords, which are stronger than written ones.

[Al-Khalidi] Given Syria's position on the Palestinian revolution, how can one deal with the fact there can be no settlement without a Soviet role?

['Arafat] You can say there can be no solution without Israel, which is in full disagreement with the PLO. Israel believes the PLO should be eliminated. Therefore, it has launched a relentless war against us, just as the Syrian regime has done. Does this mean there will be no settlement? There will be one, as the parties to the conflict cannot veto a solution. An important point in our relations with Syria is the fact that this dispute is not between us and the Syrian people, but between us and the regime ruling the Syrian people and implementing a certain policy. We have no problems with the Syrian Army, but we are in conflict with its rulers. Finally, these are purely transient matters in the conflict and our relations with the Sryian regime have been governed by an Arab criterion thus far. There are Islamic, nonaligned, and other criteria that determine our relations with the Israeli enemy and our fight for survival.

KUWAIT

Trial Begins of 16 Accused of 'Subversive Acts'

LD041414 Kuwait KUNA in English 1305 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — The State Security Court Saturday opened the trial of 16 Kuwaiti nationals accused of carrying out subversive acts and plotting against the unity and territorial integrity of the country.

The defendants, four of whom are still at large, are facing a nine-count indictment sheet and have been appointed 16 lawyers to defend them in closed-door hearings as requested by the prosecution.

The indictment sheet said the defendants, in the period from August, 1984 to February 1987, have perpetrated actions "which infringed on the unity and territorial integrity of the country."

Operating under an underground organization the defendants plotted "to spread principles aimed at undermining the country's basic system" and used force and unlawful means "to upset Kuwait's social and economic order," according to the indictment sheet.

The defendants, 12 of whom are arrested last last January in the wake of the fifth Islamic summit which was hosted by Kuwait, are accused of setting fires at three oil installations on January 19 and planting a car bomb in down town Kuwait the same month.

They are also accused of attempted murder, unlawful possession of arms, receiving fire-arms training, destruction of public and private properties, smuggling of explosives and illegal photographing of industrial sites. [passage omitted]

PDRY

Al-Bid Receives USSR Deputy Defense Minister

EA041852 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, met in his office this morning with Comrade Army General Ivanovskiy, member of the Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, and commander in chief of the Soviet ground forces. The meeting included a discussion on the development of relations between the armed forces of the two friendly states. The brother secretary general expressed our country's gratitude for the internationalist support our country has received from the CPSU and the Soviet Government.

Also present were Brother Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense; Col Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the Central Committee, first deputy minister of defense, and chief of the General Staff; Dr Salih Muhsin, director of the secretary general's office; and Comrade Albert Rachkov, the Soviet ambassador in Aden.

Ivanovskiy, Delegation Depart

EA052106 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Army General Ivanovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy foreign minister, and commander in chief of the Soviet Ground Forces, left Aden this morning after a 5-day visit to our country. During their stay, the members of the delegation met Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, and held talks with officials at the Ministry of Defense on ways of strengthening and developing the combat readiness of our Armed Forces and the close and strong ties of struggle linking the Yemeni and Soviet parties and peoples.

They were seen off at the airport by Brothers Colonel Haytham Qasim Tahir, member of the Central Committee, first deputy defense minister, and chief of the General Staff; Col 'Umar 'Ali al-'Attas; Lieutenant Colonel Muthanna Salim Askar, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff; Lt Col 'Ali Sa'id 'Ubayd, member of the Central Committee and commander of the artillery and missile corps; Lt Col Mutahhar Musid Muslim, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of the interior; Lt Col Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Armed Forces Political Directorate; Soviet Ambassador in Aden Comrade Albert Rachkov; and a number of our country's other military commanders.

Military Political Chief Meets USSR Counterpart

EA032056 Aden ANA in Arabic 1725 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Aden, 3 Apr (ANA) — Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan, chief of the Armed Forces Political Directorate, received Comrade Colonel General Volkogonov at his office this morning. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, is currently visiting our country. A number of issues were reviewed during the meeting, including ideological work and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation.

Dr Husayn 'Ali Hasan briefed the members of the delegation on the dimensions of the 13 January coup and the resulting damage to our human and material resources, as well as the YSP's efforts to deal with it. He also spoke of the part played by party political action in resisting the conspiracy, the bolstering of the party's leadership role, and the raising of our armed forces' combat capability.

Comrade Volkogonov expressed his great satisfaction at the high and advanced level of party political action in the armed forces.

The delegation also visited Air Force and air defense units in addition to the military college. Its members heard presentations on numerous important achievements, such as reconstruction and the development of modern educational, training, and material bases at our institutions. The Soviets voiced their great admiration for the high combat, political, and technical readiness of our armed forces. Gifts were exchanged as a symbol of the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Yemeni and Soviet armies.

Prime Minister Appoints 5 New Officials

EA042012 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Summary] Prime Minister Yasin Sa'id Nu'man made the following five appointments today:

Ali Abd al-Karim Muhammad, general manager of the Oil and Free Trade Company;

Dr (Anwar Ali Simkayr), state general accountant;

Salih Hasan Salih, deputy minister of agriculture and agrarian reform:

Hasan Mahmud Abdullah Hubayshi, deputy minister of industry, trade, and supply for trade and supply affairs;

Salim Ahmad Ba Sabrayn, deputy minister of industry, trade, and supply for industrial affairs.

Iraqi Communist Party Leader Arrives on Visit

EA042021 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Aden this afternoon on a cordial and comradely visit to our country at the invitation of the YSP.

Brother Aziz Muhammad made a statement to the *Aden News Agency* stressing the comradely nature of his trip and the role played by Democratic Yemen as a venue for meetings by all revolutionary groups in the Arab homeland. He said this visit would provide an opportunity to exchange views on certain issues of common interest to the YSP and the Iraqi Communist Party.

He was greeted at the airport by Brother Muhammad Sa'id Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, and other officials.

UAE

Iranian Official Meets Finance Minister

NC050543 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Iran's deputy minister for economic affairs and finance, who is also responsible for customs, is on a visit to the UAE. The Iranian official has met with the UAE finance and industries minister. According to the official UAE news agency, various issues pertaining to mutual cooperation in the areas of finance and customs duties were discussed at the meeting, which was also attended by the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassador to the UAE.

YAR

Salih Chairs Meeting on Results of Libya Visit

JN011328 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, chaired an expanded joint meeting of the Council of Ministers and Consultative Council this morning. After opening the session in the name of God and the people, the brother leader president acquainted the audience with the results of his recent official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He noted that his trip was in response to an invitation from his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libya's 1 September Revolution. He also briefed them on the results of talks between Libyan and Yemeni delegations on bilateral relations, and on pan-Arab, Islamic, and international affairs.

The conferees later examined topics on the agenda dealing with a number of urgent national and pan-Arab issues. After an exhaustive discussion, the participants made a number of decisions on these matters. They praised the progress of Yemeni-Libyan relations and the important successes of the president's trip to Libya. In addition, they expressed appreciation for all the results of the visit in the interest of our Arab nation's objectives and aims.

The expanded meeting affirmed the YAR's principled and unchanging stand alongside the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in confronting all external plots and in defending its sovereignty and national independence.

President Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message

JN051504 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office at noon today Mikhail Sytenko, envoy of the Soviet leadership, who handed our brother leader and president a message from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The note deals with the most important bilateral, regional, and international issues of concern to the two friendly countries.

The meeting was also attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and Standing Committee member; Brother 'Abduh 'Uthman, YAR ambassador in Moscow; and His Excellency Anatoliy Filev, USSR ambassador in Sanaa.

Gorbachev Offers Aid, Dialogue to Mubarak

NC060858 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Cairo — *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* has learned from informed sources that President Husni Mubarak has received a message from Soviet leader Gorbachev. The message was carried by Dr Yusri Mustafa, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, who led an economic delegation to the recent Egyptian-Soviet talks in Moscow. These discussions dealt with the question of settling Egypt's debts to the USSR and resulted in the signing of a new trade agreement.

The sources stated that, in his message, the Soviet leader praised President Mubarak and expressed his willingness to provide the necessary assistance to Egypt to help it overcome its economic crisis. He also passed on his willingness to hold additional consultations to promote bilateral cooperation and to revive their political dialogue on issues of common interest.

It is noteworthy that Egyptian-Soviet contacts have been evident in the past few weeks. The chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee visited Egypt at the same time Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa was holding talks in Moscow.

Military Delegation To Visit USSR in May

NC041044 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1035 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — The weekly magazine *Uktubur* reports in tomorrow's edition that an Egyptian military delegation will go to the Soviet Union in the latter half of May. The magazine states that the delegation will hold discussions on the USSR's supply to Egypt of $200 million worth of weapons and spare parts.

Source Denies Egyptians Held in Libya Spies

NC032011 Cairo MENA in English 1955 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 3 — (MENA) — An official Egyptian source denied a report *Reuter* carried today quoting the Libyan news agency to the effect that the three Egyptians, who are now held in Libya, are members of a spy and sabotage ring assigned by the Egyptian intelligence service to carry out acts of subversion inside Libya. In a statement to MENA, the source said these Libyan claims, which have no foundation, can only be made by clowns who have no experience.

AL-AKHBAR Gives 'Full Story' of Libyan Defectors

NC060838 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — In today's edition, the newspaper *Al-Akhbar* reveals the full story behind the defection of Libyan pilots to Egypt. It states that the story began a few weeks ago when a Libyan pilot called on an Egyptian ambassador abroad to seek political asylum in Egypt. The ambassador had to contact officials in Cairo regarding the request, and the subsequent investigation delayed the reply.

The paper notes that 4 weeks later, the Egyptian authorities were surprised when a Libyan C-130 military aircraft requested permission to land at Abu Sunbul Airport. The request was initially rejected; however, the pilot's reply that he wanted to come down due to a fuel shortage forced officials to let him land for humanitarian reasons.

The paper then adds that strict security measures were taken at Abu Sunbul Airport to guard against the possibility that the plane was to have been used in acts of sabotage, particularly since, at the time, two Egyptian airliners, with hundreds of foreign tourists on board, were parked next to the Libyan plane. Shock troops were assigned to protect the area. *Al-Akhbar* goes on to say that after negotiations with the pilot, it became clear that he was the same man who had previously asked the Egyptian ambassador for political asylum. Another pilot with the rank of lieutenant and three soldiers were also on the plane. At that point, it became apparent that the lieutenant was aware of the pilot's intention to seek refuge in Egypt. However, the soldiers had no idea the aircraft had landed in Egypt and did not request political asylum. Upon searching the aircraft, six suitcases belonging to the pilot and the lieutenant were found, which confirms their intention to land and seek political asylum.

The paper also notes that Libya claimed the plane made an emergency landing, but later admitted the truth and asked some Arab leaders to intercede with Egypt to settle the case. Egypt then proposed to hand over the plane and the three servicemen, in return for the release of three Egyptians held in Libya. Two of these Egyptians are soldiers who lost their way at the border, and the third is an Egyptian Bedouin who travels with his herds in search of pasture on the frontier.

Al-Akhbar mentions that Egypt has rejected an offer to transfer the military plane and the three Libyans to an Arab state to host the exchange. Egypt, noting that it can make a promise and keep it, said it would receive any Libyan crew that comes to fly the plane and the Libyan servicemen back, on the condition that the Egyptians held in Libya are brought to Egypt, and despite Libya's involvement in the hijacking of an Egyptair plane to Malta.

The paper reveals that Egypt also turned down a peculiar demand made by Libya during the mediation. Tripoli asked that those accused of attempting to assassinate [former Libyan prime minister]'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakush be freed along with the plane and the three soldiers. The Libyans then made another request that astonished the Egyptians. Tripoli asked, through indirect contacts, that the case of the plane and the three Libyan passengers not be linked with that of the three Egyptians held in Tripoli, saying the two cases should be dealt with separately. This brought matters to an impasse.

The paper adds that a second surprise took place in the meantime. A Chinook helicopter sought permission to land at an airport in western Egypt. The surprise was that its pilot, too, had earlier asked an Egyptian ambassador abroad for asylum. However, it was decided at the time that the only way his request would be approved would be by defecting and flying his helicopter to Egypt.

Libyan Group Thanks Mubarak for 'Nationalist' Stand

NC060927 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0913 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 6 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable of thanks and appreciation from Major 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Huni, on behalf of the factions of the Libyan National Alliance. The cable expresses the factions' gratitude for the nationalist positions Egypt has adopted toward the fraternal Libyan people, and their thanks for granting political asylum [as received] to the free Libyan officers opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and his irresponsible practices.

Government Reportedly To Resign After Elections

NC060717 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Cairo — *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* bureau — *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* has learned that by the end of this week and after the announcement of the election results in Egypt, President Husni Mubarak will begin intensive consultations with NDP leaders and government officials to discuss the political and constitutional measures and decisions that must be made and implemented.

Well-informed NDP sources have told *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* that the talks will deal with the political and ministerial changes that will have to be made in light of the election results. The current government, led by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi, is expected to tender its resignation to President Mubarak. [passage omitted]

'Communist Ring' Arrested for Election Leaflets

NC041125 Cairo MENA in English 1115 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 4 — (MENA) — State security investigation authorities apprehended Thursday morning a communist ring of ten persons on the charge of printing inflammatory leaflets inciting citizens to elect candidates of the Egyptian Communist Party, weekly *Akhbar Al-Yawm* reported.

The ring comprised an engineer, a translator, a physician, a journalist working on *Al-Ahali* newspaper which speaks for the Unionist Progressive Rally Party and a number of unemployed persons.

State security investigation had obtained information that a number of communist elements were trying to exploit the period of election campaigning to launch an intensive drive to incite the masses by means of printing a huge amount of leaflets inciting public opinion, the paper added.

The security authorities seized in the home of Mu'tazz Mahmud Zaki al-Hafnawi, an engineer a typewriter, a photo- copying machine and a Roneo printing machine that had been used in printing a huge amount of leaflets. They also seized [passage indistinct] and Egyptian and foreign companies and that Egypt desist from paying its foreign debts and accused the private sector of plundering the economy and exploiting religion in the fulfilment of its "imperialist and reactionary" objectives.

The leaflets also called for recognition of the right of workers to strike and of citizens to demonstrate, *Akhbar Al-Yawm* said.

All members of the ring are members of the Nationalist Progressive Unionist Rally which they were using as a legal facade. They are Mu'tazz Mahmud al-Hafnawi, an engineer, Ahmad Sayyid Hasan, a journalist on *Al-Ahali* newspaper, said Mahmud Rahmi, a translator, (?Muhammad) Hashim 'Abd al-Baqi, a physician working in Al-Husayn Hospital, Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif Wahdan, a teacher, Ahmad Rushdi al-Husari, unemployed, 'Ali Bayyumi Hasanayn, a worker, and Samih Sa'd al-Shal, a university graduate.

1 Communist Still Detained

NC050950 Paris AFP in English 0942 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 5 (AFP) — Egyptian police freed all but one of a group of nine [figure as received] communists arrested last week in several towns for printing tracts inciting people to "illegal acts," press reports said Sunday.

The one still detained, Mu'tazz al-Hafnawi, an engineer, is the occupant of an apartment where a typewriter, a photocopier, a printing press and copies and originals of the incriminating pamphlets were seized, the reports said.

Those arrested Thursday were all members of the Marxist National Progressive Unionist Rally, who were alleged to have taken advantage of the campaign for Monday's general elections to print tracts calling for rebellion and denigrating current policies. The tracts called for the nationalisation of banks, private and foreign firms, and called on Cairo to renege on its foreign debt repayments.

'Saboteurs' Reportedly Plan Election Disturbances

NC040716 Cairo MENA in English 0653 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, Apr 4 — (MENA) — *Akhbar Al-Yawm* learnt that some saboteurs intend to disturb security on the election day by resorting to the use of arms and violence.

A responsible source at the Ministry of the Interior stated that the police will face with instant firmness any attempt to destabilize security or any attempt to influence the progress of the election process, or the will of the voters, the paper adds.

Pope Shinudah of Egypt appealed to all citizens to exercise their political right and go to these polls to cast their votes in favour of the honest, worth trust elements who will be the guards of Egyptian legislation, *Al-Ahram* reports.

Police Reportedly Arrest 30 Fundamentalists

NC052125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] A spokesman for the Egyptian Interior Ministry has announced that the Egyptian police arrested 30 Muslim fundamentalists today on charges of violating the country's election laws.

Socialist Labor Party Members Detained

NC060544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Leaders of the Egyptian opposition Socialist Labor Party have reported in Cairo that 750 party members were arrested on the eve of the parliamentary elections in Egypt. An Interior Ministry spokesman has confirmed the arrests. However, he noted that the number cited was exaggerated.

Armed Forces Report Combat Operations for 2-6 Apr

Communique No 2,625

JN031628 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,625 issued by the Armed Forces General Command 3 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces affirm their capability and loyalty to rights and principles, and are continuing the destruction of the Zionist, Khomeyniite regime's forces. The results of activities for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our brave forces in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued to direct the fire of their various weapons at enemy units and their engineering efforts. They also carried out more capable activities, inflicting additional losses in men and materiel on the scoundrels. They also achieved the following: The burning and destruction of a heavy gun, the destruction of two 60-mm mortars and the killing of their crews, the blowing up of nine ammunition dumps, the destruction of five infantry positions and one machine gun emplacement and the killing and wounding of their crews, the burning and destruction of two shovels [preceding word in English], the destruction of one vehicle and the damaging of two others, and the seizure of four RPG launchers previously left by the enemy.

2. Through efficient combat operations and concentrated fire, our brave units in the VII Army Corps sector continued to destroy the enemy and inflict further losses in men and equipment. They killed 14 soldiers, wounded others, destroyed 7 infantry positions, damaged a vehicle, and blew up an ammunition dump.

3. One of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector spotted an enemy group, pounded it, and killed and wounded 15 personnel. The remainder escaped.

4. One raft was destroyed, five personnel were killed, and seven others were wounded in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris.

5. Six enemy personnel were killed and one vehicle loaded with a 106-mm gun was destroyed in the sector of the special I Army Corps, the Allahu Akbar Forces.

6. Two enemy personnel were killed and a number of enemy sources of fire were attacked in the II Army Corps central sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 April 87

Three Iranian Boats Sunk

JN031749 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Apr (INA) — The Al-'Amiq Port force in southern Iraq has attacked a number of Iranian vessels that tried to approach the harbor, completely destroying and sinking three, which went down with all hands. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman said that at 1030 today, the Iranian regime dispatched a number of its vessels in a desperate attempt to approach the port of Al-'Amiq. Three enemy boats were sunk with their crews while the others fled.

Communique No 2,626

JN041647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,626 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces are continuing their glorious defense of Iraq's land and people, inflicting additional losses on the hostile Zionist, Khomeyniite regime in the various operational sectors as follows:

1. The men of the artillery and tank forces in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah carried out effective strikes on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and communications junctions. Our other units also staged effective operations against the Khomeyniite aggressors, inflicting the following new losses on them: Burning and destroying two armored personnel carriers, destroying one heavy gun and damaging another, destroying two shovels [preceding word in English] and one mortar, killing four enemy personnel, destroying two large vehicles, blowing up three ammunition dumps, and destroying four infantry positions and one machine gun emplacement and killing those manning them.

2. One of our units in the II Army Corps central sector attacked a 20-man enemy group, killing or wounding most of its members. The others fled.

3. Our victorious units on the VII Army Corps front continued their combat activities, killing the enemy's personnel and destroying its equipment. In addition, they destroyed a mortar, a tower, three positions of various types, damaged a bulldozer, and blew up a number of ammunition dumps.

4. The killing of two enemy personnel and the destruction of three ammunition dumps in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. The burning of one shovel and the destruction of several positions, killing or wounding those manning them, in the V Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 April 1987

Communique No 2,627

JN051650 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,627 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With heroic steadfastness and high morale, Iraq's victorious units have continued their activities in the theaters of operation, inflicting new losses on the aggressor Zionist, Khomeyniite regime. The following are the results of the activities for last night and today:

1. In implementation of our great people's will to destroy all of the oil sources and supplies which the criminal Iranian regime is using to commit its aggression against our country, at 0940 [0540 GMT] today our giant Air Force aircraft launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, dealt it an accurate, effective blow, and returned safely to base in God's care and protection.

2. Our victorious units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions and concentrations with their mortars and equipment, inflicting new losses on the aggressors, as well as achieving the following: The destruction of two large vehicles; the killing of six enemy soldiers and the wounding of seven others; the destruction of seven infantry positions, one medium machine gun, and a mortar emplacement; the damaging of one shovel [preceding word in English]; and the destruction of four observation posts.

3. Through their heroic activities and heavy firepower, our units in the VII Army Corps sector managed to inflict further losses on the Khomeyniite scoundrels in addition to the following: The destruction of one 106-mm cannon, a mortar, three weapons emplacements, and four infantry positions; the damaging of three shovels; and the destruction of a number of ammunition dumps.

4. The killing of four enemy soldiers and the destruction of a mortar and various positions in the I Army Corps northern sector.

5. A number of our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out successful raids at various times against enemy positions facing them and fired on hostile positions, inflicting losses in life and equipment on the aggressors. Our units returned safely to their positions.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 April 1987

Communique No 2,628

JN061233 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,628 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. We begin by thanking God who supported us and continues to support us against the unjust clique. With the wisdom of its leadership, with the sacrifices of its people, and with the valor and efficient performance of its Armed Forces, Iraq will continue to hold the reins of victory and maintain overwhelming superiority over its enemies and those coveting it — including the suspect Iranian rulers, the agents of Zionism.

Our Air Force will continue to strike with the power of truth and with the courage and determination of its loyal and brave men at everything that helps the Iranian rulers continue the war. In implementation of our firm policy and our people's will to destroy vital economic targets linked to the war effort, our heroic Air Force carried out the following missions today:

1. At 0900 [0500 GMT], our aircraft raided the oil pipelines linking the Ganaveh complex with Khark Island, scoring direct hits.

2. At 1046, other aircraft launched a successful raid on the Cyrus oil field platform, touching off explosions and turning their targets into ashes.

3. At 1049, our aircraft delivered accurate and effective strikes against three boats in the Nowruz oil field area.

4. At 1103, 1106, and 1109, a number of planes from our giant Air Force raided and destroyed loading platforms Nos 2, 3, and 4 in the Ardeshir oil field.

Having carried out all these missions, our brave hawks returned safely and triumphantly in God's care. Blessed be our Air Force -- commanders, hawks, officers, and other ranks. God is our guide along the road to power and victory.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 April 1987

Saddam Husayn Chairs General Command Meeting

JN051129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, has chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and field commanders.

The 8-hour session was also attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister; 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

King Husayn Returns from Working Visit to Syria

JN031738 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening after a short working visit to Syria. His Majesty arrived in Damascus at noon today accompanied by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. His majesty was received at the airport by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and a number of ministers.

His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad held a meeting at the Presidential Palace immediately upon his majesty's arrival. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and Staff Gen Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces. It was attended on the Syrian side by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad then held a 2-hour closed meeting. Talks dealt with the situation and developments in the region, issues of common concern, and fraternal bilateral relations.

President Hafiz al-Asad hosted a working luncheon in honor of His Majesty King Husayn during which the two leaders continued their discussions. The luncheon was attended by the delegation accompanying his majesty and the Syrian side to the talks. His majesty and President Hafiz al-Asad held a second closed meeting at the Presidential Palace lasting more than an hour.

King Husayn Departs for Morocco, Europe

JN041121 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] His majesty the king left Amman today on a short working visit to Morocco at the start of a tour that will include Holland, Belgium, and the United Kingdom. During his tour his majesty will meet with the leaders of these countries in the framework of his majesty's efforts to push forward the peace process in the Middle East through convening an international peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations.

His majesty the king was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the prime minister, speakers of both houses of Parliament, the minister of the royal court, the chief chamberlain, cabinet members, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Earlier His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in as regent before his majesty the king and cabinet members during his majesty's absence abroad.

His majesty the king is accompanied by the Chief of the Royal Court Mr Marwan al-Qasim and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir.

Al-Rifa'i Receives USSR Envoy, Leaves for U.S.

JN041129 Amman Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i, accompanied by foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, left Amman today for the United States for a several-day visit. During the visit, Mr al-Rifa'i will meet with a number of top U.S. Administration officials, including Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, and Defense Secretary Mr Caspar Weinberger. The prime minister was seen off at the airport by the deputy prime minister and a number of cabinet members.

Earlier today Mr al-Rifa'i received in his office the Soviet ambassador to Jordan Mr Aleksandr Zinchuk.

Arrives in Washington

JN060616 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Washington, — Prime Minister Zayd al- Rifa'i arrived in Washington yesterday on a visit to the United States scheduled to last several days.

During his stay, Al-Rifa'i will hold talks with U.S. officials on bilateral cooperation and the consolidation of efforts to hold an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

AL-RA'Y on Husayn Tour, Al-Rifa'i U.S. Visit

JN060839 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "The Jordanian Move"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's tour, which first took him to Morocco and then to Belgium, is considered one of his majesty's most outstanding and important trips. If an Arab summit, Arab solidarity, the Iraq-Iran war, and bilateral relations are the topics dealt with during King Husayn's talks with his brother King Hassan II, his majesty's European tour, which began in Brussels and will take him to other European capitals, will be a continuation of Jordan's efforts in the international arena, with emphasis on the Middle East crisis and the international conference, which has begun to enjoy widespread attention and support from various influential parties interested in laying down firm bases for a just and comprehensive regional peace.

His majesty's visit to Belgium coincides with increasing European activity revolving around the Brussels statement. The Europeans are now showing an important interest in the idea of an international conference. Moreover, their current activity is an expression of their respect for international legitimacy and a reflection of their belief in the need to establish peace and enable the Palestinian people to regain their rights on their land.

Israel, on the other hand, insists on remaining in the occupied Arab territories and rejecting all UN resolutions, particularly those that condemn aggression and reject force as a justification for stepping on the rights of others to their homelands and self-determination, which are absolute rights for all peoples and nations.

At this point, we must turn to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to the United States. Its importance may stem from the fact that it coincides with his majesty's European tour and arises from Jordan's insistence on convening an international conference attended by all parties concerned, including those interested in justice and peace and those capable of providing guarantees for the implementation of UN resolutions.

Hence, the prime minister's visit to Washington at this time in particular, as many observers affirm, may constitute a beginning of a stage or an end of a stage, as well as a responsible attempt to keep alive a real chance that may not be repeated. Moreover, the loss of this opportunity could lead to something worse, and would make the entire nation face the fact that our enemies, who reject justice and peace, reject our existence and rights as well. This would be a transgression of justice and peace and would require an explicit call to looking for other ways to attain justice and peace at any price, regardless of sacrifice.

U.S. Hostage Alann Steen Reportedly Dead

NC032029 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2020 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] An anonymous person contacted the Voice of Lebanon radio tonight, saying that he was speaking on behalf of the Islamic Jihad Organization for the Liberation of Palestine. He announced the death of U.S. hostage Alann Steen. However, no confirmation has been heard from any other source.

Four To Be Released 'Shortly'

NC031610 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1548 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The *Al-Shira'* magazine has reported that the four American [as heard] university professors will be set free shortly and that they are currently in the hands of a security organization. The magazine does not, however, disclose the organization's identity. *Al-Shira'* adds that the last obstacle to their release is the appropriate scenario for bringing this issue to an end.

Shams al-Din Urges Steen Release

NC040522 Paris AFP in English 0516 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Beirut, April 4 (AFP) — Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, vice-president of the Shi'ite Higher Council (the community's highest governing body in Lebanon), called Friday on the kidnappers of U.S. Professor Alann Steen to release him — adding that the hostage was dying.

In a sermon at Friday prayers at a mosque in the southern Beirut suburbs, the Shaykh repeated his call for the release of all Western hostages held in Lebanon, noting that "this method is contrary to our thought and our (Moslem) doctrine".

However, he also stressed that "the families of the hostages, their governments and their peoples must understand the extent of the oppression of the world imperialistic regimes against our countries and our peoples".

The Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which claimed the January 24 kidnapping of Professor Steen, reported on Thursday through his fellow prisoner, Jesse Turner, that Steen had "only a few more hours to live". The group is also holding another American teacher, Robert Polhill, and Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian citizen who has U.S. permanent residence status.

Fadlallah Suggests Hostages Be Referred To Court

NC052114 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0245 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has stated that not one plan in Lebanon has been seriously discussed so far. Those who submit such plans know that they are not moving in the right direction, he added. However, they continue to submit them in order to make the situation either more confusing or more complicated. Fadlallah asserted that those who hold the hostages must refer them to a court on charges of espionage if they are truly spies.

Leaves for Damascus 5 Apr

NC060614 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah [Hizballah's spiritual guide] has affirmed that not one serious plan to solve the Lebanese crisis has been proposed so far. He added that the ideas presented to date are either confusing or pacifying the situation.

Scholar Fadlallah left for Damascus yesterday to deliver a lecture at the Al-Asad Library there, and to hold talks with Syrian officials on the latest developments in Lebanon.

Fadlallah Interviewed on Hostages, Other Issues

JN041750 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Apr 87 pp 13, 16

[Interview with Hizballah leader Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah by Husayn Hamiyah; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] *Al-Khalij*: The camps battle is a basic means to make the Palestine question lose its major forces. However, if this battle had been able to remove the camps, then would this constitute the beginning of the end of the Lebanese crisis or would the international game seek to complete its objectives regarding the other links, Syria, Lebanon, and...?

Fadlallah: It is natural that the Palestine question is no longer confined to the Palestinian cause. In fact, it now represents Palestinian policy and even Arab policy, which indicates specific titles for the revolution and the rejection. In light of this, we feel that the destruction of the Palestinian revolution's spirit should coincide with the interaction among this revolution and other Arab and Islamic revolutions and forces. In other words, this destruction should also coincide with the destruction of these forces. Therefore, the complicated Palestine question will continue to exist in Lebanon until the destruction of the forces which support it in order to eliminate any rejectionist voice in any other area, especially since several regimes in the region show concern over the teachings these forces have instilled in their peoples concerning the Palestine question. These regimes would seek to empty these forces' slogans of their contents and force the people to accept these slogans as extremist.

At this particular stage, we notice that the extremist statements are being attacked in an attempt to show that there is no place in the arena except for moderation, realism, and objectivity. This is aimed at foiling any future dimension for the revolution and considering it similar to extremism. Therefore, we have no choice but to be realistic and to stick to the rules of red lines and international and regional equations, and so on....What attracts our attention is that those who were preaching the most revolutionary slogans, whether they were Marxists, Arab nationalists, or others, are now talking about extremism in a negative manner. By extremism, they mean any action to change the state of affairs in a radical form. This could mean that the realistic policy is the policy of the Arab future, which they want to confine to the current state of affairs, without looking forward to a remote future which is far away from this state of affairs. [passage omitted]

Al-Khalij: There are Lebanese-Syrian negotiations going on, and many people expect or hope that the aspired solution will come through them. However, you considered that a stalemate still exists. In light of this, what is the role which these negotiations can play, and what are their prospects?

Fadlallah: I have the impression that these negotiations are not being run by the Lebanese, and I do not ignore the Syrian role in running them. From some information, I believe the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon runs a great part of these negotiations. These negotiations are aimed at exerting certain pressures for the sake of creating regional situations. Some of the results of these negotiations are meant to be paid as a price for something, or something will be paid as a price for them. I believe that through these negotiations there is a deal being discussed behind the scenes, something which goes beyond the Lebanese question. This is because we know that the issue of power sharing is one of the issues which has been discussed in Lebanon for more than 40 years. Moreover, the language being used to discuss this issue is the same language used 40 years ago, with some details. This applies to the issue of political sectarianism. These two issues have reached a dead end, and all sides know they are unable to settle anything in this regard. The essence of these issues still exists, although there are some changes in the details. The dead end these negotiations have reached indicates that there is another dead end concerning other issues related to the Israeli question, the Palestine question, the Arab question, and maybe even the Gulf issue.

Al-Khalij: The West, and the United States in particular, refer to three issues: the foreign hostages, "terrorism," and the Palestinian situation in one form or another. Can one say that progress in the negotiations will be determined in light of progress achieved in the behind-the-scenes discussions on these three issues?

Fadlallah: I believe the United States knows these issues cannot be resolved easily. The United States knows these issues are not connected to only one side, that there is more than one side active in these issues, and that no one side has an absolute role in these issues. Through these issues the United States is trying to create problems for some regional powers in order to achieve some gains in other situations and other deals, particularly since no one side has an absolute role in these issues. These issues are not the deal that is proposed on a decisive basis, but are a deal that paves the way for a second and a third deal connected to several issues in the area. There are problems with facades that seek to cover much of what lies beneath them in the international political movement in the region.

Al-Khalij: Large, important developments have occurred, such as the Syrian military entry into West Beirut and, prior to it, the five-party Arab summit in Kuwait held on the sidelines of the Islamic summit. Many people have said the five-party Arab summit created a new equation in inter-Arab relations and, consequently, in Syrian-Iranian relations. Can one say that as a result there is a possibility of achieving a partial solution in Lebanon?

Fadlallah: I do not believe a large development has occurred in the Arab arena, not even with regard to the five-party summit held on the sidelines of the Islamic summit in Kuwait. I believe a climate of toleration and sympathy for Syria's role in Lebanon was created, since Syria is still the difficult figure in Arab politics as far as Syria's strong political relations with Iran are concerned. Consequently, Syria has a great role to play in eliminating many of the problems in the Arab arena and particularly in the Gulf arena. There are also aspirations in the Arab arena, particularly in Algeria and Saudi Arabia, to activate the Palestinian arena. The Syrian role or the Syrian view is of great importance in activating the Palestinian arena.

At the same time, there is an air of expectation on the far horizon that heralds the international conference, a conference that requires preparation. In such a climate the Lebanese question is marginal. Thus, they will make Syria feel they have no problem with Syria's entry into Lebanon in order to alleviate the situation in the [Palestinian] camps or to activate some other issues. I do not believe the role is larger than that. But yes, there is something looming on the horizon with regard to Basra or the Gulf. I do not believe the Gulf war has calmed down, but developments in the war lead us to believe there is a truce between two rounds, particularly since we feel there is something being prepared in view of the behavior of the world powers in that regard. We feel there is a kind of seriousness that stems from sensing the danger in the development of the war for the two superpowers, just as many Lebanese sense the danger of the war on some regional issues. However, I do not believe there is an extraordinary development in the regional situation, a development that brings about a new explanation for the situation in Lebanon.

Al-Khalij: You rule out a solution at present, but in a statement you spoke of a transitional solution which would alleviate the suffering of the Lebanese people. In your opinion, what are the features of such a solution?

Fadlallah: When I spoke about this I had intended to indicate that all the partisans have difficult political problems, and they must find some solution for the economic crisis so that there will be people left to continue the march with them. I thought of it in this way because of my prior knowledge that the economic problem is part of the political problem game, and because many parties to this game, both inside and outside the arena, want to complicate the economic issue to achieve political results. I was trying to sound the alarm that the temple might fall on all heads. I spoke and acted from within the dilemma for which we must find a solution. I did not have a detailed idea about this matter because I do not have any economic experience through which I could go into detail.

Al-Khalij: If the solution is far away, is it possible that we are about to enter a new phase of violence?

Fadlallah: I do not believe this will be a phase of violence for one main reason: No one wants to lose the breathing space they have gained and which takes a long time to achieve because of the political stalemate in the region. Moreover, Lebanon has become a problem for several regional states and international axes, and therefore the situation in Lebanon may disrupt some of the existing balances in the regional and international arenas. This explains the U.S. secretary of state's remarks about Beirut and the plague. Thus, the external forces also need a calm period in Lebanon in order to arrange several aspects of the situation there and until the time comes for a new round of violence or a new round of solutions for future political circumstances. Therefore, I imagine the dialogue will continue despite the futility of several of its features. I believe the idea of dialogue for the sake of dialogue is there.

Al-Khalij: If calming the situation, especially the security situation, is needed at this stage, both on the internal and external levels, then the talk of a security plan for greater Beirut becomes meaningful. The question is this: Is there any possibility that the Lebanese-Syrian negotiations may -- in one form or another -- result in the greater Beirut plan which, in the opinion of many people, could facilitate the continuation of dialogue and negotiations and preclude any pressures which may adversely affect them?

Fadlallah: I do not believe that the greater Beirut plan, which everyone imagines as a transitional objective, is receiving a great deal of attention because this plan faces many political problems -- foremost of which is the refugee camps war. Moreover, there is the problem of the Israeli state of affairs in East Beirut which is represented by the Lebanese forces, as well as other details in the arena. Therefore, I do not believe that this plan is a realistic one at this stage.

Al-Khalij: Does this mean that now the talk should not go beyond the security plan that is being implemented in West Beirut under the supervision of the Syrian forces?

Fadlallah: The Syrian entry achieved its declared objectives: prevent the fighting among Syria's allies. This is because only Syria can stop them from fighting each other. This has created a sense of security for the people and some kind of stability, because there had been no security. Thus, the security aspect has assumed such importance. I do not believe the Syrian entry has any other role besides this. However, it is possible that developments may occur at a later stage and pave the way for a political role within the security role.

Al-Khalij: So, the current view is that the southern suburb is not part of any security plan?

Fadlallah: I can essentially affirm that the southern suburb is not part of any plan at present. When a broad plan for the mountain area, East Beirut, Sidon, and its environs takes shape, then one can speak about the southern suburb.

Al-Khalij: Therefore, Hizballah's affirmation that the southern suburb is not included in any security plan following its delegation's meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad is true?

Fadlallah: I have been confident about this since the Syrian forces entered Beirut. I believed the southern suburb was not in question. Those who stir this issue -- whether the Western media or the political Beirut and Junblattist circles, if you pardon the expression -- want to create a dilemma for Syria in order to benefit from it. However, they failed because Syria was smarter.

Al-Khalij: In this regard, how do you assess the remarks by PSP leader Minister Walid Junblatt about the "Islam that is coming from Persia"?

Fadlallah: I cannot define Junblatt's internal psychological and political state. However, I imagine the political climates through which he has lived have created a certain tension within him. The Terry Waite issue has also affected his political position. There might be some circumstances related to his financial crisis. He may find a solution by making such statements.

Al-Khalij: Terry Waite and the issue of foreign hostages in Lebanon in general are the focus of conflicting reports. The reports on one occasion say that some of them are with the Syrians, on another that some of them have been killed, and on yet another occasion the reports say that some of them will be released soon. The question in the midst of all this confusion is: Will the hostages issue be resolved soon, and is the issue about to assume a distinctive position in the current stage?

Fadlallah: On studying the hostage issue, I believe it is now being used as a pressure card exerted on the role of more than one party in the region, particularly the Syrian party. There is a kind of media coordination by the intelligence services that want to create a certain situation by spreading information here and there so that the issue will continue to provoke excitment in the face of the challenge, and so that it will lead to some practical steps. And everyone will seek to embroil Syria in such steps in order to achieve the desired political results.

I perceive in many of the reports a kind of fantasy by the intelligence services, a fantasy at work only for the sake of excitement. I do not believe that there is any scope to resolve any of the hostage issues. The hostage issues have become a political card between the states that support the kidnappers and the states to which the hostages belong. I contend that the countries to which the hostages belong do not want to find a solution to the problem, because these countries want this problem for a number of political plans and for a number of political messages to be sent to this or that side. The humanitarian aspect of the talk about the hostage issue is intended as political talk to be understood by this or that side. There is still plenty of time before the French and U.S. elections.

Al-Khalij: How can the security situation with regard to the camps war, at least, be resolved when there is no security plan that covers Beirut's southern suburb?

Fadlallah: I believe there is something within the camps that is not ripe yet. There is a settlement within the Palestinian organizations that designates a specific role to the PNSF. However, there are several problems whose solution depends on the Algiers meetings and perhaps on other issues. There is a notion that the wound should continue to bleed slowly.

Al-Khalij: But until when?

Fadlallah: Until several things are achieved.

Al-Khalij: Recently, Israel brought reinforcements into the border strip, while the various forces, parties, and organizations have sent more fighters to southern Lebanon. The dispatch of such fighters was facilitated by the Syrian entry. How do you view the forthcoming confrontation with the occupation forces in light of such developments?

Fadlallah: In fact, I do not envisage great developments in this regard. I foresee only some Israeli pressure on southern Lebanon as a result of the pressure exerted by the fighters on the occupation forces, because it is still early to raise the issue of security arrangements between Lebanon and Israel.

Al-Khalij: Amal has established a semi-regular army in southern Lebanon. Do you believe such a move is related to future security arrangements in southern Lebanon, or is it related to organizational issues within Amal?

Fadlallah: I do not believe the matter is that serious with regard to security arrangements; the Lebanese Army is ready to carry out such a role when the plans are completed in one form or another. I believe the issue is related more to Amal's internal affairs than to external issues.

Al-Khalij: How do you view the political assassinations that occurred in southern Lebanon recently?

Fadlallah: We are opposed to assassinations in political work because assassinations do not yield significant results. That is apart from humanitarian considerations. Assassination is a two-edged sword: If you can assassinate others, then others can assassinate you. However, assassinations are part of the backward struggle in Lebanon, a struggle in which people act in a tribal manner when faced with the problems of the war. Assassinations are part of tribal political vendettas, just as they are part of tribal family vendettas.

Hizballah Official Criticizes France Over Iraq

NC051616 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Hizballah official Subhi al-Tufayli has strongly criticized French President Francois Mitterrand for supplying military assistance to Iraq. Al-Tufayli also accused France of backing UNIFIL in its efforts to prevent any Islamic resistance operations from being launched against Israel.

Iran Reportedly Issues Armored Cars to Hizballah

NC031445 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1420 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Gulf-based newspaper *Al-Ittihad* has reported that the Iranian Embassy in Beirut has assigned some of its diplomatic license plate numbers to cars of some senior Hizballah leaders, as well as providing them with armored vehicles to use during their movements inside West Beirut. The paper adds that this decision was made after the Syrian forces curbed the activities of gunmen in the western sector [of Beirut].

Hizballah Reiterates Warning to Syrians

NC052103 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 2045 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Hizballah recently distributed leaflets in the southern suburb [of Beirut] in which it warned the Syrian forces not to enter this area. It recalled the Al-Bastah incident during which 23 Hizballah members were killed, affirming that those responsible for this bloodshed will not escape punishment.

Paqraduni Denies Saying Iranian Hostages Killed

JN042015 Al-shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces, has denied that he or anyone close to the Lebanese Forces made statements to a foreign news agency in which he was quoted as saying that he told FRG officials that the three Iranian diplomats kidnapped in the eastern reigon in 1982 during the Israeli invasion were killed in the Lebanese Forces war council during the 1985 incidents which toppled former forces leader Elie Hubayqah. During a contact with *Al-Khalij*, Paqraduni added: We do not and will not make statements in this regard because the issue is sensitive, especially since this issue has not yet been resolved.

AP transmitted a report on 31 March which was published in the newspapers yesterday in which it quoted someone close to Paqraduni as saying that Paqraduni informed Iranian officials he met in the FRG that the three Iranians kidnapped by the Lebanese forces in 1982 were killed in 1985, and that Paqraduni gave the Iranians documents which confirm that the three Iranians were killed in the 1985 struggle that made Elie Hubayqah commander of the Leabnese forces.

Kan'an Reviews Airport Security, Hostages

NC031329 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] At a news conference today, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] expressed his belief that the Lebanese Forces will not shell the airport once it is operational again because the Syrian forces are present there.

Concerning security on the airport road, Kan'an said: Security at the crossing points, on the airport road, and in the airport itself is part of our responsibilities. If travellers encounter any security problems, then the Lebanese Front will have a right and an excuse to view the security of the airport as a problem. He added: Let them go to the airport. They will then see how safe we have made it.

Responding to a question about the wave of explosions in West Beirut, Kan'an said: These explosions have taken place on the outskirts of the city and in unpopulated areas. No subversive action can affect the security plan. He added: We have some leads. There are some, like 'Arafat's group and the Mosad, who have been harmed. We will deal with them appropriately.

Kan'an stressed that the Syrians will stay in Beirut and that the sons of Beirut must reinforce the security plan. He denied all knowledge of the hostages issue. He said: Lebanese nationals have been kidnapped in Lebanon as well. Why then are questions only asked about the foreign hostages?

Referring to the negotiations between Lebanon and Syria, Kan'an said: The regime submitted a working paper. The other Lebanese parties gave their answer, which was conveyed to the regime's delegation. We have arrived at a formula which has been communicated to the various parties for their consideration. A meeting will be held to discuss their responses. He added: Serious efforts are being made to achieve a national solution in Lebanon.

Birri on Airport, Camps War

NC041848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has affirmed that the decision not to allow the [Beirut] airport to reopen is an American one. In a statement this afternoon, Minister Birri thanked Syria for organizing a week of support for the resistance in south Lebanon. He noted that some Arab countries which have resorted to the United Nations in an effort to secure the lifting of the so-called siege from the Palestinian camps need to be frank with the Palestinians and to ask them to accept withdrawal from areas east of Sidon. If this were to take place, then the Amal Movement would withdraw from the vicinity of the Beirut camps within 6 hours. Birri added that the [Inter-Lebanese] reconciliation is now moving backward in view of Israel's advancement in the border strip.

Birri Links Waite, Professors

NC051226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has explained the hostility between his movement and the PSP and the Communist Party by saying: We have not rejected the alliance with the PSP and the Communists; the opposite is true. In an interview with *Monday Morning*, published today, Minister Birri stressed that he has information indicating that the release of the four [as heard] U.S. professors of Beirut University College will resolve the issue of Terry Waite. As for the French, German, and other hostages, their situation will be resolved by the release of detainees in Kuwait, as demanded by the Islamic Jihad Organization, he added. Birri said that Terry Waite is being held by the Islamic Jihad Organization. He noted that the United States is exerting pressure to keep Beirut Airport closed, linking the reopening of this airport to the release of its hostages.

Ja'ja' Discusses Airports

NC041018 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] At a news conference he gave a short while ago, Dr Samir Ja'ja', commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces, reaffirmed that it is impossible for Beirut Airport to reopen unless Halat Airport also goes into operation. He maintained that having Syrian forces at Beirut Airport and on the airport road is much worse than having militias there.

He described Minister Walid Junblatt's proposal concerning Halat Airport as practical. He declared that the Syrian occupation will not last very long. The day will come when the Syrian will get out of Lebanon, he said.

Al-Rasi Discusses Airport

NC031331 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Interior Minister 'Abdallah al-Rasi has declared that aircraft can use Beirut Airport as of tomorrow morning. In answer to a question, he said that the Lloyd's Insurance Company has not yet reinsured the [Middle East Airline] planes, but he stressed that the airport is completely safe. Security measures on the roads leading to the airport will be augmented, he added.

Al-Rasi declared that as of tomorrow, travelers can use the Museum-Barbir crossing, provided they show air tickets.

Karami Rejects Halat Airport

NC042107 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared: No to Halat airport; the Beirut International airport must definitely be reopened. In a speech delivered at a banquet hosted by the Islamic Charitable Projects Society in Tripoli, Karami asserted that Beirut airport was closed after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had announced that Lebanon was a plagued country. Now let Shultz reopen it with a statement just as he closed it with one.

Karami stated: We do not say no to Halat because it is located in a certain area. We consider that area to be an indivisible part of Lebanon. The people there are part of the Lebanese family. They have the same rights and duties that we do. However, the attempt to turn part of the highway into a runway of an imaginary airport is something that will not deceive us. We are more concerned about the safety of their sons. They are our sons and we are responsible for them. How can a legitimate government recognize an airport that does not meet technical requirements?

Karami added: I maintain that we are the ones who have been deprived. We are the ones who have grown accustomed to all forms of oppression. If they want [words indistinct] we are able to remain steadfast and to endure. We therefore say to them: Let us compete with one another to help our people and to alleviate their economic, social, and everyday burdens. This is the only correct way for us to vie with one another and not deprive, kill, or displace the people.

Karami noted: I reiterate again that this term of office will end in 18 months and I cannot see that it will find any way to bring about reforms. The president is looking for a leadership that will impose on him the position to hold on to his powers and not to yield anything.

Further Karami Remarks

NC042131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has called for the 1943 formula, agreed upon by two groups of citizens, to be reconsidered. He has also called for the implementation of a modern system of government that will secure justice and equality for all Lebanese citizens and transform Lebanon from the rule of individuals to one of institutions. Karami stated: We demand that the Council of Ministers alone have the right to make decisions. Participation by all Lebanese factions must be ensured through the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers must be formed after the prime minister is elected by the Chamber of Deputies, which in turn will be directly elected by the people. The people are the source of power and should have the first and final say about how Lebanon's policy will be charted. They will then supervise its implementation through other institutions.

Karami repeated his rejection of the opening of the Halat airport, which would only serve the interests of a limited number of people. He called on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz not to put pressure on insurance companies to stop their agreement with the Middle East Airlines, and thereby ensure that Beirut international Airport can be reopened and resume operations.

Karami made these statements during a speech at a luncheon given in his honor by the Islamic Charitable Projects Society at the Palma Park in Tripoli at 1400 today.

Al-Jumayyil Postpones Visit to Latin America

NC031626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Statement issued by the director general of the Presidential Office]

[Text] In accordance with the wishes of His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, it has been decided to postpone the visits that his excellency intended to make to Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay between 20 and 21 April.[dates as heard] Another date for the visits will be fixed after consultations are held and an agreement is made between the Lebanese Government and the governments of the three states.

This statement was simultaneously issued at 1700 today in Beirut, Buenos Aires, Brasilia, and Montevideo.

Shatila Residents Appeal to World Leaders

NC041323 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Tension prevailed today on the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps combat lines. Reports indicate continued sniper fire and intermittent machinegun fire and rocket shelling. The reports did not state if any attempt was made to bring food into the two camps today following yesterday's failed attempt.

The inhabitants of the Shatila camp addressed an appeal today to Presidents Hafiz al-Asad, Chedli Bendjedid, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar; Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi; representatives of the UN Security Council's permanent members; the ICO; Rashid Karami and Salim al-Huss; Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid; Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din; Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra; scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah; and Shaykh Muhammad Salim Jalal al-Din. They appealed to these leaders to intervene quickly to halt the camps war and end the bloodshed there out of compassion for the citizens who have been suffering from starvation for a number of weeks.

The appeal said: 'Isam al-Fayyumi, aged 5 years, his brother Husam, aged 3 years, and their mother Sumayyah fell yesterday. Seven people were also injured by bullets and shells of the Amal Movement during the attempt to bring in food. Thus, the Movement is continuing its siege of our camps, killing our children with all the means it has and depriving them of food. How long will this situation continue?

The appeal added: 5 children who died from hunger were buried yesterday. Two dead children, their dead mother, and seven wounded persons today paid the price for food which was not allowed into the camp but was burned before reaching it. We appeal to you to shoulder your responsibility vis-a-vis the war of genocide and starvation waged by the Amal Movement and [the Lebanese Army's] 6th Brigade against our camp, which has been under siege for 5 months.

Supplies Enter Burj al-Barajinah

NC051636 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 apr 87

[Text] The security situation along the combat lines of the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila camps deteriorated at 1630 today. Clashes involving the use of rockets and tank fire are currently raging along the Al-'Anna and Hayy al-Atrak lines.

This escalation comes in the wake of the entry of supplies into the Burj al-Barajinah camp. According to a Palestinian source, the camp was supplied with foodstuffs under Syrian supervision for the first time in 22 days. The PNSF has affirmed that six trucks loaded with foodstuffs, clothing, and blankets, donated by Kuwait, entered the [Burj al-Barajinah] camp at 1415 today via a road under the control of the [Lebanese Army's] 6th Brigade.

An AFP photographer noted that Major Walid Hasanatu, a member of the Syrian observers, supervised the entry of these supplies from a position belonging to the 6th Brigade. An AFP report said that two PNSF officials taking part in the operation escorted the trucks to the camp, despite a heated discussion with an Amal Movement official who tried to prevent them from doing so.

Amal, PNSF Reach Camps Agreement

NC052029 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Statement issued by the Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Office on 5 April]

[Text] An expanded meeting was today held between members of the Amal Movement and the PSNF under the supervision of Syrian observers. At this meeting, agreement was reached on the following points:

1. To observe a comprehensive and serious cease-fire as of 0800 tomorrow.

2. To lift the supply siege imposed on the camps. The lifting of this siege will take place simultaneously with the [Palestinian] withdrawal from east Sidon and the implementation of the Damascus agreements pertaining to the Burj al-Barajinah and Shatila Camps.

Further on Agreement

NC060753 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] A new and positive development emerged yesterday regarding the issue of the camps. This is illustrated in the new agreement that provides for a cease-fire as of 0800 today. The agreement was declared yesterday by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, who said that a comprehensive cease-fire agreement has been reached which will affect the Palestinian camps and areas around them, and lift the supply siege imposed on the camps.

He noted that the lifting of the siege will take place simultaneously with the removal of the wounded.

After chairing the camps' joint coordination committee, Brig Gen Kan'an pointed out that this agreement represents the beginning of the end of the camps' predicament, and that other steps will follow east of Sidon under guarantee by the PNSF. He went on to say that the two sides have pledged to bring the situation under control and to prevent any violations of the agreement. He affirmed that perpetrators of any violation will be brought to account. Brig Gen Kan'an reiterated that all the provisions of the Damascus agreement will be implemented, and that meetings will be held in Beirut in a bid to resolve the crisis. He stressed the need for the PNSF to be allowed to control the situation in the camps. He noted further that the PNSF will be fully responsible for the situation east of Sidon.

In a statement issued at the end of its meeting yesterday, the committee emphasized that arms should not be given to those who have been harmed by the agreement, as this would hurt the relations between the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalists.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement issued a statement covering the agreement reached by the coordination committee. However, the Amal Movement's statement linked the lifting of the supply siege to the Palestinian withdrawal from areas east of Sidon.

Clashes Interrupt Cease-fire

NC060910 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] As expected, the agreement announced yesterday to end hostilities in the camps as of 0800 today did not last more than 2 hours. At approximately 1015 today, clashes erupted along the Shatila camp combat lines. Machineguns, as well as occasional rockets and grenades, were used in the fighting. This violation of the cease-fire came at the time when supplies were due to enter the Shatila camp. The Amal Movement and the Palestinians have each accused the other of violating the latest agreement.

Group Claims Syrians Killed in Attack 4 Apr

NC041753 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1702 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] A spokesman for the Lebanese Liberation Front has telephoned Radio Free Lebanon and claimed responsibility for carrying out a machine gun attack against a Syrian post on the airport road shortly before 1400 today. The spokesman asserted that the operation resulted in the destruction of this post and the death of its occupants.

Soviet Ambassador Comments on Visit to Israel

NC041224 (Clandestine) Voice of the People in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] After meeting with Speaker Husayn al-Husayni this morning, Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha said that a number of international and regional issues had been discussed. He added: I briefed Speaker al-Husayni on some of the Soviet Union's concepts and assessments. I heard his opinion on various Lebanese affairs.

Ambassador Kolotusha was asked whether Speaker al-Husayni believes that the question of an international conference on the Middle East problems does not concern Lebanon. Kolotusha replied: This was one of the issues we discussed during the meeting. I will convey his views to my government.

Kolotusha explained the Soviet Union's position on the visit to Israel by a Soviet consular delegation. He said that if this visit takes place, it will be for consular purposes only. It will have no political implications, he stated.

King Husayn Arrives, Meets With Al-Asad

JN031348 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in Damascus at noon today. He was received by President Hafiz al-Asad. Vice Presidents 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, as well as Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and a number of other ministers, were also on hand to greet him. His majesty is accompanied by a delegation that includes Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; and Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting in the Presidential Palace at 1230 today. It was also attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Faruq al-Shar'. The Jordanian side was represented by Zayd al-Rifa'i, Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

The president and his majesty the king met behind closed doors at 1315 today. They discussed the situation and conditions in the region and in the Arab world, and other issues of common concern.

The president hosted a luncheon for His Majesty King Husayn. Attending the banquet on the Syrian side were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and Faruq al-Shar'; present on behalf of Jordan were Zayd al-Rifa'i, Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, and 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah.

Husayn Asked To Convey Stand

JN060732 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Apr (WAM) — *Al-Ittihad* says Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad used his recent meeting with Jordan's King Husayn to ask the monarch to convey Syria's opinions on a peaceful regional settlement to European leaders when the king meets them during his current tour. Citing Arab diplomatic sources in London, *Al-Ittihad* notes that the Syrian president wants to remove the effects of statements by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter that Syria supports bilateral negotiations with Israel to reach a solution. He also wants to make it clear that Damascus still stands by the idea of convening an international conference.

Sela' Appointed to National Security College

TA031839 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Colonel Avi'em Sela' was appointed an instructor in the National Security College this morning. Our army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky says that Avi'em Sela' was not promoted but that his colleagues in similar positions are officers with the rank of brigadier general. The future of Avi'em Sela' will be determined in accordance with the decisions made by the two committees looking into the Pollard affair.

Levi: Pollard Affair Still Affects U.S. Army Ties

TA051213 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, has said the Pollard affair is affecting relations between the IDF and the U.S. Army. The resignation of Avi'em Sela', the chief of staff noted, has not solved the problem, as it only involves the man himself.

On a visit to 'Afula, the chief of staff said that, as opposed to the past, this time the IDF will not be able to supply factories with orders following cuts in the defense budget. His remarks in 'Afula were reported by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

Pollard Probe Committees Continue Work

TA051948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Most of the members of the Knesset Subcommittee for Intelligence Affairs, which is investigating the Pollard case, are currently abroad, including Chairman Abba Eban and Knesset Members [MK's] Ehud Olmert, Mikha'el Harish, and Dr Yosef Burg. MK David Magen was also among those who did not participate in today's session. The subcommittee is questioning former members of the Science Liaison Office today. These witnesses fielded queries from only two subcommittee members, Eliyahu Ben-Elishar and Simcha Dinitz.

The fact-finding committee into the Pollard affair resumed its work today. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Elimelekh Ram, reports that committee member Tzvi Tzur has returned from a 10-day trip abroad.

Settlement Sites for Soviet Immigrants Announced

TA031825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Jewish Agency and the Absorption Ministry announce they will settle new Soviet immigrants in Jerusalem, the Galilee, and the Negev. Absorption Minister Ya'aqov Tzur says his program for absorbing Soviet Jews sees them getting housing loans of up to $55,000 that would be made available to the new immigrants and that they will be received with guaranteed salaries for up to 2 years in state institutions, which have until now frozen any hiring of new employees.

Shamir on Reciprocity With Soviets, Peres Tour

TA050531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir says he hopes Foreign Minister Peres will not succeed in promoting an international peace conference during his visit to Spain, which gets under way today. Shamir was speaking to our reporter in Jerusalem last night after addressing a meeting of the Bonds Conference. In his address, the prime minister said there is no evidence that an exodus of Soviet Jews is about to begin. At the same time he said that Israel will continue to press for unlimited exit permits and direct flights to Israel for those who wish to leave. Shamir also said that if a Soviet delegation comes to Israel, it is understood that an Israeli delegation will visit Moscow. Details in this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin recording] [Weizman] Speaking on the theme of Jewish unity, Shamir referred frequently to the situation of Soviet Jewry. He said there could be some significance to the fact that during March the Soviet authorities issued exit permits to 500 Jews, half the number issued during the whole of 1986. Nevertheless, said Shamir, there is as yet no evidence that any mass exodus is beginning. He repeated his call to the Soviet authorities to allow direct flights to Israel, to stop what he called the negative and damaging drop-out phenomenon.

[Shamir] Their goal is not to leave Russia and go to another country in the diaspora. Their goal is to liberate themselves nationally. It means to come to the State of Israel.

[Weizman] Prime Minister, a Soviet consular delegation has asked to visit Jerusalem. What is Israel's position? Is it still insisting that an Israeli delegation should visit Moscow?

[Shamir] Well of course it is our right to ask for reciprocity. And I think there will be Jewish delegations coming to Soviet Russia...

[Weizman, interrupting] Israeli.

[Shamir] Israeli delegations going to Soviet Russia if Soviet delegations will come here.

[Weizman] Shamir also repeated his total opposition to the idea of an international conference, calling it a Soviet proposal which would take Israel further away from peace. Shamir was asked what he thought of Foreign Minister Peres' departure for Europe today, where he expected to continue efforts to convene an international conference. Shamir's answer was short and to the point; I hope he doesn't succeed, he said. [end recording]

Soviet 'Activists' Hit Shamir Emigration Remark

TA030955 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Apr 87 p 1

[Text] Tel Aviv — Prime Minister Shamir said yesterday that, if the Jews leaving the Soviet Union don't come to Israel, "there is no importance in their migration." The prime minister made the remark in reply to questions during a tour of an army base.

A number of Soviet Jewish activists swiftly criticized Shamir's statement. Natan Sharansky said, "It's very sad to hear such remarks. I'm fully in favour of Jews coming to Israel, to our country. But if Mr Shamir wants Israel to be the centre of Jews all over the world — a spiritual, material centre, all over the world — he must express concern about all the Jews, even those not ready to make aliyah [immigration to Israel].

"We must be concerned about Jews being free and having the opportunity to live in the free world, as well as encouraging them to come to Israel. Such statements, especially heard from the leaders of both parties, undermine the image of Israel as the centre of World Jewry."

Yosef Mendelevich, chairman of the Soviet Jewish Education and Information Centre was quoted by centre spokesman Yuri Shtern as saying, "If we say that all Jews are responsible for each other, then Israel, more than anywhere, has to guarantee the fate of all Jews everywhere, in all the diaspora."

Shtern himself expressed "disgust," saying that "To our dismay, this shows how the leaders of our country have lost any ability to see further than their noses."

Avi Pazner, the prime minister's spokesman, told *The Jerusalem Post* that Shamir "means to say that our struggle is for the sake of Jews coming to Israel, and we aren't struggling for them to go to the U.S."

Arens Views Link Between Soviet Ties, Jewry

TA041232 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The chance for mass emigration [from the Soviet Union] again raised hopes long dormant, but political differences intruded. Prime Minister Shamir indicated late in the week that he would be ready to consider some link between Soviet participation in the Middle East peace process and Jewish emigration. But Mr Shamir's Likud Party remained circumspect. The policy was explained by Professor Moshe Arens, who has cabinet responsibility for Soviet Jewry. He was interviewed by Jack Katzenell:

[Begin recording] [Arens] I think that you want to differentiate between two things which seemingly are similar but are entirely different. An international conference is contrary to Israel's basic interests and is something that, in my opinion, Israel should not do, and there isn't anything that Israel can be given that would make Israel take a step like that, that in effect would have a negative influence on our security and on our future. Bilateral relations between Israel and the Soviet Union are not essentially contrary to Israel's interests, but it is clear that Israel, I think, has to condition the resumption of these relations that were broken by the Soviet Union after the 6-Day War on a normalization of the relationship between the Soviet Union and Soviet Jewry. I don't believe that there can be a normalization in relations between Israel and the Soviet Union as long as Soviet Jewry is denied its basic rights.

[Katzenell] There are hints from the Soviets, unofficial hints, that they must not be seen to be capitulating to a small country like Israel. Is it not pretentious of us, a small country, to think that we can force a great power to do what we want even on an issue such as that?

[Arens] Well, I don't think it is pretentious at all. Israel is a small country and we are all quite aware of that, but we feel that we carry the burden of the future of Soviet Jewry, a struggle that we have waged now for many years — I would say with some degree of success — because actually 250,00 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave as a result of the pressure that was applied. So, here you have the case of a small country — if you like, a small people, the Jewish people throughout the world — with the assistance, of course, of many non-Jews who believe in the rights of Soviet Jewry or who realize that Soviet Jewry is the remnant of the European Jewry after the Holocaust — that has brought about a decision by the Soviet leadership to let them out. [end recording]

Shamir, Weizman Exchange Words Over Peres Trip

TA051127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] There were sharp verbal exchanges at today's cabinet session between Acting Foreign Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Weizman complained about Shamir's bidding the foreign minister failure as he left on a state mission. Weizman said such a move was unprecedented and noted that he regards the prime minister's comments on Mr Peres' trip as contributing to undermining the image and performance of the government both inside and outside Israel.

The prime minister explained that he wishes the foreign minister a successful trip but does not wish him success in his attempts to promote an international conference. The prime minister vehemently refused to hold a debate on the issue.

Peres Arrives in Madrid, Begins European Tour

TA051548 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Shim'on Peres has landed in Madrid. His first statement on Spanish soil concerned the blessing for the trip that he did not receive from Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Yinon Shenkar, our correspondent there, has the details.

[Begin recording] [Shenkar] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres landed in Madrid an hour late and was received at the international airport by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. This is the first visit of an Israeli foreign minister to

Spain since the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries last January. Shim'on Peres is to hold extensive talks with his Spanish counterpart, and is to have meetings with Spanish King Juan Carlos, and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. The issue of the international conference will have an important place in these meetings.

We attribute great importance to Mr Peres' visit and we intend to discuss not only the issues of the EEC with him, but also the peace process in the Middle East. This is what the Spanish foreign minister said in an interview granted before Mr Peres landed in Madrid.

[Fernandez-Ordonez — in English] I'm not sure that the role of the European Community is to be party in the conference. It's a question, of course, of the secretary general of the United Nations, but probably the role of Europe will be to be in the context of the conference.

[Shankar, translating into Hebrew] We want to see what role we can play in the relations between Israel and the Arab countries. Spain is taking an interest in this issue, but I am not sure that the role of the EC is to take part in an international peace conference. Our role will be to take a share in deciding on the contents of the talks. This was said by the Spanish foreign minister, and Minister Fernandez-Ordonez also added: We think the participation of the Soviet Union in an international conference is of importance. Of course, it depends on the relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and we examined these relations with British Foreign Minister Geoffrey Howe after his return from Moscow and with Mr Jacob Lev, Gorbachev's representative in Europe. Now we will hear Mr Peres' views.

Shim'on Peres, for his part, on his way from Israel to Spain, received a report from Margaret Thatcher on her talks in Moscow, particularly on the Jewish issue, and from Jacques Chirac he heard about his talks in Washington. At the airfield in Madrid Shim'on Peres said his visit is aimed at setting a precedent.

[Peres] A visit setting a precedent. Since we established relations with Spain, very little has happened in Spanish-Israeli relations, but what has happened has been positive and promising. These countries, between whom there were no diplomatic relations, and these peoples, between whom there definitely are concentrated relations...[changes thought] it will take time for us to get to know each other. We regard this visit as another step in the direction of smoothing over disagreements and bringing positions closer.

[Shenkar] On Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remark that he hopes for the failure of his talks, the talks by the foreign minister, Shim'on Peres said there is time for him to amend what he said. [end recording]

Discusses Summit

TA060717 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] At a gathering organized by the Jewish community in Madrid, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said that the unity government should continue as long as the peace process and economic rehabilitation continue. The Spanish foreign minister, Mr Peres' host, said that in his opinion the European countries need not participate in an international conference on the Middle East, but they can assist in convening it. Mr Peres will continue his talks in Spain today.

Meeting With Husayn Postponed

TA060602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Report by Gid'on Kouts from Madrid]

[Excerpt] European sources have said that the postponement of a planned meeting between Shim'on Peres and King Husayn in London over the weekend led Peres to cancel his plans to visit London. This report has not been confirmed by any other source. The foreign minister will therefore return to Israel on Thursday, immediately after the Socialist International convention in Rome.

President Herzog Begins Visit to Switzerland

For Swiss accounts of the official visit to Switzerland by President Hayim Herzog, see the Switzerland section of the 3 April Western Europe *Daily Report*and subequent issues.

Beilin Discusses Report on South Africa Embargo

TA031312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1105 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Interview with Foreign Ministry Political Director General Yosi Beilin by political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami and anchorman Arye Golan — live in the studio]

[Text] [Golan] We have a guest in the studio: Dr Yosi Beilin, the director general of the Foreign Ministry. Good day. here with us as well is our political correspondent, 'Oded Ben-'Ami. Good day, 'Oded. Well, Dr Beilin, official Jerusalem heaved a sigh of relief after you learned the details from the report on who is and who is not adhering to the embargo on South Africa.

[Beilin] The report is serious and cannot be dismissed. We cannot say there is nothing in it, but it is certainly less than what was expected based on reports in the media. The report is more or less what we had anticipated. The Inner Cabinet decision of 18 March regarding South Africa must also have had a moderating effect on the report.

[Gonal] What, in your opinion, is the report's most serious finding from our viewpoint, for the time being?

[Beilin] Well, the report is not detailed; it just classifies the countries into categories. Of course the very fact that Israel is in the top category — though it is in what we may call the good company of France and Italy — is unpleasant.

[Ben-'Ami] Perhaps we will recall the context here: Arms-manufacturing companies in France, Italy, and Israel have supplied weapons systems to South Africa, despite the 10-year ban on this.

[Beilin] More or less. The question that always arises is that of interpreting the UN embargo on defense ties with South Africa. Every country — including Israel — understood this embargo in its own way. But it is true that this category...

[Golan —interrupting] Would it be correct to say that Israel did not understand this in its own way?

[Beilin] No, no. We can say that Israel understood this embargo in its own way, and this was how it interpreted it.

[Ben-'Ami] Dr Beilin, the real question is about what lies down the road or how we are going to officially interpret things from now on. The Inner Cabinet decision of 18 March states that no new contacts will be signed. Is the United States able to live with the fact that we will be forced to continue to maintain existing contracts?

[Beilin] I believe that this is clear to the Unted States. The truth is: According to the law approved on 2 October last year, the President must submit the findings to Congress by 1 April — which he did today — and must submit recommendations to Congress on those countries mentioned in the report, by 1 October 1987, if he does this at all.

[Golan] Six months of cooling down.

[Beilin] Six months for the administration to recommend to Congress whether to act or not. I believe that the steps Israel has already taken will prevent any sort of U.S. measures against us.

[Golan] By those steps do you mean, for instance, the team that is supposed to propose the new policy regarding South Africa to the Inner Cabinet within 2 months from 18 March?

[Beilin] More than that. The main thing really is nonrenewal of contracts. The second thing is a decision in principle on a significant reduction in relations between us and South Africa, and the third thing, as I said, is a team that will make specific proposals.

[Golan] By the way, when you say reduction, could this reach the point of lowering the level of representations, for example?

[Beilin] There is no talk, for the time being, about the diplomatic issue, and personally I think it would be a mistake to also have a decision on diplomatic relations. There is a distinction between diplomatic relations between Israel and other countries and cultural, social, and other such relations.

[Ben-'Ami] Did the Inner Cabinet not see that, for instance, it would be a mistake to create a situation in which the defense industries may well have to dismiss people as a result of the fact that there are no more new contracts?

[Beilin] There are many considerations. First of all, before that, there is the question of South African Jewry, which is also a consideration; there is the employment consideration, and there are other considerations. But in the final analysis, the Inner Cabinet deliberated — and, as you remember, it spent a long time weighing the considerations both pro and con — and in the end it made its decision.

[Ben-'Ami] Dr Beilin, according to the reports brought to us by our correspondent in the United States, Shim'on Schiffer, the classified section of this U.S. report notes that Israel helped South Africa improve the performance of a British tank acquired by South Africa. It supplied technology for the production of Galil rifles and supplied missile boats and sea-to-sea missiles. Do you confirm that these are the findings of the classified section of the report, which you saw?

[Beilin] I have not seen the classified report, nor am I aware of the details of these ties.

[Ben-'Ami] I would like to ask another question about plans for the future. This morning there was talk of the Foreign Ministry having invited a group of black senators to come here, and I assume they will also provide further advice about the formulation of Israel's policy toward South Africa from now on.

[Beilin] I would like to be precise on this issue. During a conversation between Mickey Leland, a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, and Foreign Minister Peres, Mr Peres did indeed invite Mickey Leland to Israel. This has no connection to our team. The team will be independent and will make its own decisions. We will, of course, welcome the arrival of any group of congressmen in Israel, and if they wish to raise such issues with us, we will be happy to listen.

[Ben-'Ami] Who comprises the team being asked to submit the policy guidelines?

[Beilin] This is a team that will be set up and composed of representatives of the different ministries involved, particularly the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Finance Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and the Defense Ministry.

[Golan] And it will present its recommendations to the Inner Cabinet by 18 May?

[Beilin] Yes, certainly. Two months from the day the decision was approved.

[Golan] To conclude, Dr Beilin, would you say that for the moment, and after the Inner Cabinet decision, there is no problem between us and the United States over the issue of our relations with South Africa?

[Beilin] I do not want to say such a thing. I think the decision we made on 18 March made things much easier for us. I think the fact that this decision is mentioned in the U.S. report and that congressmen who were quoted by the press following this praised Israel in comparison with others makes things much easier and helps us very much. Having said this, I do not want to imply that the matter is over. The matter may only be beginning, in fact. I can only express a great hope that this will not weigh heavily on our relations, and that the decision we made and that will indeed be implemented with full sincerity will prevent any crisis between us and the United States.

[Ben-'Ami] There are so many issues over which we have problems with the United States.

[Golan] Yes, but let us not now expand our talk to that point.

Ministers View Report

TA050956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Apr 87 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent in Jerusalem]

[Text] A feeling of relief was expressed by senior echelons in the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry over the U.S. report on military ties between Israel and South Africa.

Political sources said over the weekend that in the wake of the report the government need not take any far-reaching steps against South Africa because the Americans are aware of the West's special interests in this country.

The interministerial committee will convene this week for the first time to decide on additional measures against South Africa in accordance with the Inner Cabinet decision over 2 weeks ago. The committee will be headed by Dr Yosi Beilin, political director general of the Foreign Ministry, and will include representatives of the Defense, Finance, and Industry and Trade Ministries and the Prime Minister's Office. It is believed that the committee will not recommend far-reaching practical steps.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will brief the cabinet today on the U.S. report concerning Israel-South Africa relations.

Committee Begins Work

TA051749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Today an interministerial committee to deal with Israeli policy toward South Africa has begun its work. Our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami notes that this committee was established in accordance with a decision by the Inner Cabinet. It will submit its recommendations to the Inner Cabinet by the middle of May.

The committee is headed by the political director general of the Foreign Ministry, and the director general of the Finance Ministry, the director general of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the deputy director of the Defense Ministry, and the prime minister's military adviser are committee members. The committee's work will be coordinated by the head of the South African Department of the Foreign Ministry.

East Europeans Arrive for International Fair

TA051507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Today representatives of publishing house from three countries in the Eastern Bloc arrived in Jerusalem. They come from Poland, Hungary, and Romania.

This has been reported by our correspondent Arye Shor. They are to participate in the Jerusalem international book fair.

ALGERIA

Brahimi Receives Maltese, Tunisian Officials

LD052239 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Maltese Prime Minister Dr Karmen Bonnici arrived in Algiers this evening. He was welcomed by his counterpart, Mr Abdelhamid Brahimi.

The latter had previously received Tunisian Agriculture Minister Mr Lassad Ben Osman in the middle of the afternoon. The audience permitted a thorough exchange of views concerning the development and intensification of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, particularly in steppe-like and Saharan zones. Also discussed were fisheries, hydraulics, the environment, and forestry. Joint economic projects were identified in the majority of these sectors of activity.

Reportage on Messaadia's Visit to Mexico

For reportage on official visit to Mexico by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the FLN Politburo and head of the permanent Secretriat of the Central Committee, beginning 28 March, see the Mexico section of the 3 April Latin America *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Interviewed on Chad, Gulf War

PM042011 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 4-10 Apr 87 pp 9-10

[Report on interview with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Fu'ad Matar in "the Famous Tent" in Libya on 28 March]

[Text] Every time I interview Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi I am at a loss as to what title to give the interview and how to categorize it.

This was the case in my 1st interview in 1970, a few months after the outbreak of the 1 September Revolution; and in the 11th controversial interview I had with him a few days ago, after the revolution had reached the age of maidenhood and was facing tougher challenges. Because what is asked of the revolution after 17 years is more than just deliberation and less than a complete turnaround. In the meantime the revolution wants to maintain its method of dealing with others, a method whose spontaneity some people do not tolerate. Yet some other people reject the quarrelsome line the Libyan revolution is pursuing. This line has caused disputes of a transitory nature, such as the Libyan-Palestinian dispute which is being resolved in order to be replaced by firm and unshakable ties, the Libyan-Tunisian dispute which will come to an end after a number of matters of detail are resolved, and a Libyan-Iraqi dispute which it can be said has ended, with relations between the two countries gradually returning to normal after the imminent announcement (it must be mentioned that I am writing this interview on the morning of Saturday 28 March 1987) of the arrival of a Libyan ambassador in Baghdad and an Iraqi ambassador in Tripoli, and as soon as the Libyan secretary for foreign liaison visits Baghdad and the Iraqi foreign minister returns the visit.

It is true that the disputes in question have caused strong bitterness and distress in hearts and minds. Yet dealing with them under the banner of pan-Arabism, to which Col al-Qadhdhafi referred a few days ago — firmly stressing that he will not deviate from it — is conducive to generating amicable feelings to a large extent.

But the problem lies not in the transitory disputes nor in the outstanding disputes, such as the Libyan-Egyptian dispute, the pseudo Libyan-Moroccan dispute, or the Libyan-Jordanian dispute. The problem lies in the disputes between Col al-Qadhdhafi and the governments of the United States, France, and Britain, because there are no effective parties mediating them. This is in addition to the fact that in one way or another the three governments have brought and are still bringing pressure to bear on the Arab states in an attempt to neutralize them vis-a-vis the disputes between these governments and the Libyan regime.

The meeting took place in a tent, and the colonel was his usual spontaneous and frank self. And in response to many points I put to him, he made an analysis of the situation. In the following lines I will summarize this analysis which gives an idea of the colonel's views on the issues of the day and his attitude toward them, bearing in mind that, a few days before the first anniversary of the U.S. aggression, Col al-Qadhdhafi seems be sure of his steps and resolved to continue to vex [mushakasat] President Reagan and his administration.

The position of the Palestinians: With regard to the direction in which relations between the Palestinian resistance factions are heading, he believes that it augurs well and that it will become even better after the memorandum of understanding between certain factions has been endorsed in Tripoli and after problems have been ironed out with the Fatah movement.

Col al-Qadhdhafi believes that the method Yasir 'Arafat is pursuing in his political moves does not mean that the man is betraying the cause. He insists that the PNC should be the arena in which 'Arafat should be questioned, brought to account, and even tried. He believes that if the majority are with 'Arafat it means that the betrayal is not so widespread. [sentence as published]

He emphasizes that he did not put pressure on the Palestinian faction leaders who met in Tripoli and that he listened to them for a long time. His aim was to help bring about a Palestinian situation that would salvage what is salvageable.

On the situation in Lebanon, and why he did not take an initiative with the Lebanese leadership of the kind he took with the Palestinian factions' leadership, and so help bring the war to a halt, Col al-Qadhdhafi said he believes that all the keys to the crisis are in Syria's hands and that Syria can either halt or prolong the war as it wishes.

With regard to Arab-Palestinian relations and 'Arafat's moves, Col al-Qadhdhafi stresses that he feels sadness at the Arab persecution of Palestinians and wonders how those perpetrating it contemplate what the Palestinians might do if they reach breaking point. He also believes that what is happening to the Palestinians is "maddening" and that this persecution would make them turn to the devil.

As far as he is concerned, he stresses that in any dispute between an Arab country and the Palestinians he will unhesitatingly stand on the Palestinian side. Also, he is not convinced that a dialogue or meeting with 'Arafat is impermissible while it is permissible for others to be given prominence.

Regarding his expectations if the present situation in the Arab world persists, he says that the generation of the nineties is expected to launch a "revolution of anger," a revolution that will show no mercy.

Regarding relations with the United States, Britain, and France, he explained that for his part there will be no relations with the United States as long as President Reagan is in power and that he is not interested in an improvement in Libyan-U.S. relations under the Reagan administration. He believes that these relations will improve and develop after Reagan's departure.

Within the same framework Col al-Qadhdhafi believes that the problem with the United States lies in the fact that Reagan believes that he should control the world and that he can attack any state and by any means. Col al-Qadhdhafi also says that while others may accept this logic, we reject it and we are ready to oppose it and we have opposed it courageously.

Al-Qadhdhafi emphasizes that AIDS is an American invention devised by the CIA in order to threaten the world and to be used in a bacteriological warfare that would be less than a nuclear war but more than the classical wars which it fought in Vietnam and tried to fight against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, though in a different manner, when it launched the air and sea attack on it. Al-Qadhdhafi bases his claim on foreign scientists who have proved this beyond any doubt.

What is even more important is that he reiterated that the United States now constitutes a danger to humanity. Every Arab man and every man in this world should consider the United States an infected area; they should not enter its embassies or deal with the staff of such embassies. Also, they should not buy any American goods — be they clothes, automobiles, hamburgers, sweets, canned foodstuffs, cigarettes, or soft drinks — for fear they might be infected and thus cause the spread of AIDS. They should not use American aircraft, American weapons, or seek the help of American expertise for any of these purposes.

Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, he explained that he has been against this war since its beginning and that he is even more against it since it has been exhausting the capabilities of the two warring parties.

When some time ago he described this war as a mad war which therefore should be halted, he did not expect Iran to adopt its negative attitude but rather to support his plans aimed at halting the war. This attitude has caused him some frustration.

He wonders: What is the secret behind the flow of these arms which enable this war to continue raging? Will there be a similar enthusiasm for giving aid and facilities to rebuild after the war?

He says that the parties benefiting from the war are the United States, France, Zionism, and the arms merchants, and that the aim of these parties is to break the back of the Iraqi Army because it constitutes a threat to Zionism and to destroy the revolution in Iran because it is also a threat to Zionism, especially following the emergence of the martyrdom phenomenon.

Col al-Qadhdhafi explains that he is not against the revolution in Iran but he is afraid of the effect of the present Iranian revolutionary leadership's behavior on the revolution. He adds: The Iranian leaders proclaim that their objective is to topple Saddam Husayn, but the continuation of the war could bring down the Iranian revolutionary leadership. Indeed I expect and predict this if this leadership does not stop the war — I know that what I am saying will astonish the Iranian brothers, yet it is better to put this on record. Should this happen it will be a setback and a conspiracy. I do not wish the Iranian revolutionary leadership to fall, but I repeat that if this leadership does not stop the war then it will fall because of it, and in its place will come a moderate leadership that will end the war.

Regarding Libyan-Iraqi relations, Col al-Qadhdhafi says that these relations are likely to improve. He points here to the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah did not sever ties with Baghdad but that it was Iraq that severed those ties.

Regarding his absence from the Islamic summit in Kuwait he said that he is against this demagoguery. He wondered: Is it true that the summit is for the Muslims. He explained that one reason for his absence from the summit was the participation in it of President Husni Mubarak, whose country has ties with Israel.

Regarding the U.S. raid on Libya and whether the United States carried out this raid — which was aimed at him personally — because of his insistence on having a role in Chad and the African countries, thus causing problems for those countries with interests there (such as the United States and France); or whether this raid took place because he crossed the red line which Third World countries' rulers should not cross as part of the world power game — regarding these two issues and a third issue concerning the Libyan presence in Chad, he said: We are the target of a campaign of distortion by the U.S., British, French, and NATO media. All this is designed to avenge them for what the Libyan people did to them when they humiliated their dignity during the raid which the United States and Britain launched against us. They are portraying us to the world as doing for and in Chad what they themselves are doing. This is a falsehood. We are helping a people who have been wronged by colonialism just as our people were wronged by it decades ago. If we in Libya have avenged ourselves for the injustice, staged a revolution, and realized three evacuations and not just one, then the people of Chad and other peoples on the African Continent and in many parts of the world are awaiting an opportunity to take revenge. We feel that it is our duty to help these people who are aspiring to liberation.

Col al-Qadhdhafi adds: We are not aspiring to colonize anybody. If that was our wish we would have been able to reach many parts of Africa. We have thousands of tanks and vehicles; we also have aircraft and an army that believes in its revolution. We once reached Ndjamena and withdrew from it because the party who enabled us to reach Ndjamena (Goukouni) asked us to withdraw and we respected his wish.

Regarding the possibility of reaching an understanding with France, Col al-Qadhdhafi explains that France must take its hands off Chad and must realize that the Libyan Jamahiriyah is capable of overruning all the French colonies in Africa within days.

On the use of the term "great" to characterize the Libyan Jamahiriyah and how it denotes some exaggeration and excessive self-confidence, he said: As far as the area is concerned we are a great power, but we only used this title for our country after we were able to stand up to a U.S. aggression that was carried out against us by 170 U.S. and NATO aircraft. After this aggression we felt that a country of 3 million people has achieved what a great power could achieve. This was where the term came from.

Regarding the statement by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter attributing to President al-Asad a stand which, briefly, means that he (President al-Asad) now accepts Israel in the area as a fait accompli, and how the Israelis received this with astonishment, Al-Qadhdafi says that he rules out such an attitude on the part of President al-Asad.

He personally — he added — still adheres to his stand of rejecting the Zionist presence on Arab land.

Asked whether the picture of Libya he visualized when he launched the revolution is the same as that of present-day Libya in both its political and socioeconomic aspects, he replied: When we launched the revolution our objectives were restricted to liberation and ending the foreign presence. Then the objectives which we should achieve began to become clearer year after year. I always see that there is more to be done.

On Iran's interference in Tunisia's affairs — which prompted the latter to sever ties with the former — and whether, if the Iranian interference gets as far as Iran insisting on exporting its revolution to Tunisia, he would accept this or give assistance to Tunisia should it need it, he said: If Tunisia becomes the target of invasion by Iran then it is the duty of the Jamahiriyah to oppose it and help Tunisia. But if the matter merely concerns relations between the two countries then we have nothing to do with it.

With regard to the nonutilization of Sudan's role in Arab-African disputes and Arab-Islamic disputes, Col al-Qadhdhafi explains that he has encouraged Sudan's initiative in the Chad crisis and that he still believes that it is a good and positive initiative based on nationalist principles.

As to whether he now believes he is more capable of making effective efforts to halt the Iraq-Iran war — inasmuch as he is no longer supporting one party against the other, being less sympathetic with the Iranian stand, and giving less military aid and facilities to the Iranian side — he said: If both parties had responded to me from the beginning things would have been better. When I ponder the dangers besetting the Arab nation from all sides — from [southern Sudanese leader] Garang, from the Iranian leadership's insistence on continuing the war, from the United States and France via Chad, and from Israel — I find myself, as a nationalist, inclined to take any opportunity to dismantle the mines with which they are trying to encircle the nation. Working silently on issues of this kind is more effective.

On whether the United States and some of its allies are trying to turn the Chad problem into an open-ended war that would exhaust the Jamahiriyah, he said that he is taking this matter seriously and is preparing for it as if it is going to happen.

Asked whether he approves of the method of holding hostages as is happening in Lebanon, he said that he denounces such a method and absolutely disapproves of it.

It remains to be pointed out that at the end of this interview I asked Col al-Qadhdhafi whether his proposal to make certain alterations in the areas of trade, markets, and services was influenced by the current revision under way in two regimes that are the strictest adherents of their socialist experiment, namely what has been happening in China and what Gorbachev is doing in the Soviet Union? [as published; no answer given]

These alterations give the positive impression that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi does not stick to things literally if he finds that for one reason or another the citizens are in difficulty because of the application of some aspects of his economic theory.

And since the issue of Libyan domestic affairs seems to be of extreme importance and comes next in importance after the question of relations between Libya and certain Arab parties, we will deal with them next week.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Delegation 3 Apr

LD041744 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution met yesterday evening with a Sudanese delegation currently visiting the Great Jamahiriyah. The group includes Sudanese Industry Minister Brother Mubarak al-Mahdi and Major General Fadlallah Burmah, minister of state for defense. The Sudanese delegation delivered a message to the brother leader from Sudanese Prime Minister Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on his country's efforts to solve the Chadian problem.

The Sudanese delegation left Tripoli this evening following a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Sudan on Anniversary

LD050926 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0810 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 5 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has congratulated Brother Ahmad al-Mirghani, and Sudanese Prime Minister Brother al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the 6 April popular revolution in Sudan. The following is the text of the congratulatory message:

The triumph of the popular revolution in Sudan was a historic event that placed the fraternal Sudanese people in their true place and ended all forms of agentry and subservience.

The triumph of the popular revolution of the Sudanese masses has, above all, affirmed that the agent regimes were destined to be crushed and that nothing can stand in the way of the march of the rebellious masses which reject the policies of attachment to imperialism and reaction. Thanks to this revolution, the lackey who ruled Sudan, with the help of the United States and the treasonous Egyptian regime, was toppled.

Neither attachment to the United States, nor reliance on the Egyptian regime have been of any use. The march of the Sudanese people has severed the tail and affirmed that authority must be with the rebellious people. Sudan should no longer become a sphere of influence in which imperialism blusters with the blessing of reaction. The march will continue until the realization of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine.

On this occasion, I assure you of our extreme desire here in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to work jointly for the realization of Arab unity under which comprehensive backwardness can be defeated, the land can be liberated, and the free Arab existence of one people in one homeland can be affirmed.

Signed: Your brother,
Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi

JANA Editor on Western Media Reports on Chad

LD031937 Tripoli JANA in English 1807 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Western media and their trumpets in our region in the past period fabricated news about Libyan presence in various Chadian regions.

JANA's world affairs editor commented on that by saying:

"When these media were unable to produce any material evidence on the presence of even one soldier in these regions, the French colonialists dictated on the shadow government in Ndjamena to issue a communique on imaginary battles taking place in Tibesti and other areas with Libyan force.

"In a fit of feverish diarrhea the Western propaganda media and their tools in the region repeated communiques and produced much of analyses on them in a desperate attempt to hide the occupation by French and U.S. forces of Chad, and to mislead the Chadian public opinion about the real danger facing it as a result of the French occupation of its territories by means of creating an imaginary foe, imaginary battles and imaginary victories. That too comes as insistence on misleading the African public opinion and indeed the world's public opinion to hide what danger this neo-colonial campaign poses on the security and safety of the region's nations and the independence of its states."

MOROCCO

Jordan's King Husayn Visits 4-6 April

Holds Talks With King Hassan II

JN041815 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco held a round of talks following His Majesty King Husayn's arrival in Rabat today on a short working visit to Morocco. The discussions dealt with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, and overall Arab issues. Another meeting was held between the Jordanian delegation accompanying His Majesty King Husayn and a number of Moroccan officials.

His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Rabat this evening. On hand to receive his majesty and the members of his delegation were His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, and His Highness Prince Moulay Rashid. Also present to greet them were the Moroccan prime minister, members of the Moroccan cabinet, senior Moroccan Army officers, and the following advisers to His Majesty King Hassan II: (Ahmed Reda Qadera), Ahmed Bensouda, and (Mohamed 'Awwad). In addition, they were received by the governor of Rabat-Sale, the prefect of Sale, Arab ambassadors in Morocco, and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Rabat. [passage omitted]

Leaves for Netherlands 5 Apr

JN051532 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Rabat — His Majesty King Husayn and his accompanying delegation left Rabat today for the Netherlands following a 2-day visit to Morocco during which his majesty held talks with Moroccan King Hassan II. [passage omitted]

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi on Libyan Forces, Chad, Foreign Debt

JN041619 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1414 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Apr (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has asserted that the withdrawl of Libyan forces from Sudanese territory has been decided and that military leaders are following up on the details of this pullout.

In an interview with SUNA today, the prime minister said that reports on the withdrawal are expected to arrive in the next few days. He added that the withdrawal was decided on by Sudan and that the Libyans understood the situation.

On the visit to the Jamahiriyah by Industry Minister Mubarak al-Fadil and Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, minister of state for defense affairs, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said the Jamahiriyah approved Sudan's proposal on solving the Chadian-Libyan conflict. He explained that Al-Fadil and Burmah are following up the details of this proposal along with Libyan leaders. Together with the Chadians, Ahmad Sa'd 'Umar [not further identified] is working on a formula to unite the Chadian factions as a complement to the end of the conflict between Libya and Chad.

On the Third World's foreign debts, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi reiterated that an international conference must be held to discuss this problem. Such a gathering, he said, would be guided not only by the maximum preferments international banks could offer debtor countries, but will also take account of the burdens these states can bear in terms of gross national product, national income, social prosperity, and continued economic growth. His excellency proposed 10 points in this regard. They include a reconsideration of debt structure; a reform of debts within political and economic frameworks; the cancellation of debts, particularly official debts or what is known as development aid extended by governments to the 20 least developed debtor states; the rescheduling of other debts with a 5-year grace period and a 15-year term for repayment; interest rates ceiling that favor debtor countries and are fixed on preferential bases; and the establishment of a percentage for debt repayment. Such a percentage should be linked by a specific ratio to the export revenue of debtor states and should be less than 20 percent of these earnings.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi referred to Sudan's proposal to tackle the problem of international debts, which also includes increasing official aid to finance development to a level not less than 7 percent of gross national product. This is in addition to extending as many facilities as possible for development funding and implementing the project of turning debts into local assets by multinational corporations. He stressed that the IMF must be more realistic in taking account of the foreign and domestic factors involved in the economic imbalance of countries, and that its policies should be acceptable and must take the political and social factors in these countries into consideration. The IMF, he said, should not request an end to government subsidies and the gradual reduction of government expenditures. He pointed to the importance of adopting trade policies to face the negative effects resulting from the unjust policies of developed states.

The prime minister told SUNA that no personnel from the state security force may join the security organization currently being formed. He added that their return wil be denied unless two conditions are met: First, anyone wishing to return must possess a special skill or, second, must have taken a proven national stand against the May regime [of former President Ja'far Numayri], which would give him a chance for acquittal. He said the classification of these men on this basis is under way. His excellency noted that the new security force will be formed on three bases: internal security, which will be under the interior minister; military security, which will be the province of the Armed Forces, and (?national) security, which would be a national body in which more than one group will participate. The security forces themselves, he added, will not belong to any specialized body, but will be under the interior minister's supervision with the prime minister having final responsibility. He said the foremost task of this organization will be the collection of proper information that will help lead to proper decisions.

In another area, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed his dissatisfaction with the performance of the press. He added that Sudan is facing a campaign that casts doubt on its democracy, particularly by the Western news media. He said the situation requires further efforts from the news media.

'First Stage' of Libyan Forces Withdrawal Begins

JN051354 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT
5 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (SUNA) — The first stage in the withdrawal of Libyan units from Sudanese territory began yesterday under the supervision of the Sudanese Armed Forces, which formed a buffer force between Libyan and Chadian troops in the border strip between Sudan and Chad. Today's edition of the newspaper *Al-Ayyam* published here said the reports it has received from Al-Fashir in western Sudan note that the force pulling out represents a fifth of the Libyan presence in Sudan.

Al-Ayyam added that the balance of the Libyan forces are withdrawing according to a timetable drawn up by the Sudanese and Libyan armies, and the process will be completed within a week. The Sudanese Armed Forces established an operations room at the western command in Al-Fashir to monitor the situation on the ground.

A responsible source in Khartoum told *Al-Ayyam* that the withdrawal is taking place in line with a plan agreed on between the political commands in both Khartoum and Tripoli during the intensive contacts held between the two capitals last week, and that Sudan's initiative to bring about peace between Libya and Chad is still being followed despite the recent tensions.

Minister Confirms Withdrawal

JN051526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT
5 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan's Minister of State for Defense Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir has confirmed the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Sudanese territory. In press statements upon his return from a brief visit to Libya, Gen Fadlallah said Libyan officials renewed their welcome of Sudan's role and its mediation efforts between Libya and Chad. The minister declared that Sudan stands by its initiative to solve the Chad dispute and is convinced that Libya and Chad are interested in a negotiated solution to their dispute. His visit to Libya was part of Sudan's efforts to contain the Libyan-Chadian crisis.

SPLA Radio Reports Recent Battle Successes

EA032031 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The combined SPLA force of Eagle, Nile, Jamus, and Abyei task force operating under the overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Chuol Ayuwak and the direct command of Captain Philip Ajak has clashed recently with elements of Sadiq al-Mahdi militia at (Gal) area near Abyei. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in the area, 5 enemy militiamen were killed and 10 others injured and an AKM rifle No 3,204 was seized in the fighting, which occurred recently. [passage omitted]

SPLA units of Wau task force and B Battalion under direct command of Capt Samuel Deng Deng and overall command of Lt Col Chuol Ayuwak planted a land mine between (Merial Byay) and Malwal. The explosion of the mine on 23 March 1987 resulted in the following: Destruction of 1 enemy Magirus truck, which caused the death of 13 soldiers and left 15 others wounded. On the second hand, another enemy truck overturned in (Merial Byay) killing two soldiers. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Interior Minister on Iran Ties, 'Terrorism'

LD042018 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Interior Minister Zine el Abedine Ben Ali presented statements this morning to committees of the house of Representatives in the presence of Mahmoud Messadi, the speaker at the House of Representatives, backed by documents and photographs on the uncovering of a network of terrorists in Tunisia, and Tunisia's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Iran.

The minister pointed out that this session comes within the framework of the implementation of the directives of the Supreme Combatant, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, who is always eager for the representatives of the people to be acquainted with the facts, something which helps them carry out their parliamentary mission in the best way.

Zine el Abedine Ben Ali analyzed the structure of the terrorist group in Tunisia and its aims and practices, pointing out that it recently took a very dangerous turn; it started out secretly in the first phase and changed gradually as days went so that its activities took on a semi-public nature. He emphasized that there is no doubt about the purely political character of these secret moves under the guise of religion, and the determination of such groups not only to escalate the challenging of authority but also to seek direct confrontation with the regime.

The interior minister discussed the means used by these groups to recruit supporters and to train them in the ideological and practical fields with the aim of setting up Iranian-style cells which undertake, by the means of so-called revolutionary violence, to undermine the pattern of the Tunisian Islamic society, to topple the regime and to set up a [word indistinct] regime based on Shari'a to the exclusion of any other considerations.

Zine el Abedine Ben Ali reviewed the methodology used by these terrorist groups to infiltrate the trade unions and in the institutes and faculties in order to attract and teach to youths the principles of revolutionary action after depriving them of the right to (?maturity and nationalism), equilibrium, and tolerance. He also explained the various levels of effectiveness of these groups, which aim at challenging and toppling the regime.

The minister talked also about the atmosphere of terrorism which these trends have created at the university, the physical violence and mental harassement to which numerous students are exposed because of the practices of these groups, which resort to disciplinary campaigns and set up punishment courts for those they consider their enemies. The minister stressed that all the measures have been adopted in order to make our school and university institutions beacons of science and centers of training, and not nests of violence and terrorism, in a way to enable our students and pupils who want to continue their studies with all assiduity to achieve this in security and safety.

In the second part of his statement, the minister explained the reasons that made Tunisia sever its relations with Iran and stressed that the Iranian Embassy in Tunis has become an active center for exporting terrorists and recruiting religious extremists, particularly by distributing propaganda leaflets in order to gain supporters among Tunisian youths and sow the seeds of hatred in them against the Tunisian regime and consequently incite them to revolution and rebellion.

He also stated that the Iranian authorities have endeavored to bring the Shari'a doctrine closer to the Tunisians in order to facilitate their recruitment and dispatch to Iran for training them more in ideological and revolutionary fields, mentioning that in this context a number of Tunisians have been sent to Iran by devious means.

Zine el Abedine Ben Ali also pointed out the collusion of the Iranian regime and Tunisian terrorist elements abroad, recalling in this respect the uncovering recently of a terrorist network in France with strong links with Iran.

Concluding his statement, the interior minister stressed that the security services were able to uncover this movement in time to prevent it from getting out of hand, and the government of the Supreme Combatant has the situation under control and is determined to tackle any such movement at present or in the future, whatever its origins.

He pointed out also that the arrests of some elements for investigation are not arbitrary or random, as there is no possibility of confusing those who carry out their religious duties — the Bourguiban regime makes available all the conditions for this — with those who hide under the guise of religion in order to spread chaos and violence and sow the seeds of division among the elements of the one Islamic society and undermine the pillars of the solid republican regime and its constitutional institutions.

Bourguiba Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

LD041223 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1203 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Carthage, 4 Apr (TAP) — President Habib Bourguiba received Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi at the Republican Palace in Carthage this morning. The Algerian minister conveyed a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Bourguiba.

The meeting was also attended by Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and Mansour Shkiri, director of the president's office, and minister of civil service and administrative reform.

GDR Foreign Minister Fischer Arrives for Visit

LD311741 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text]Oskar Fischer, the GDR foreign minister, arrived in Tunis this afternoon on a 3-day official visit at the invitation of Hedi Mabrouk, minister of foreign affairs.

Upon his arrival he expressed his pleasure with this visit which will enable him to conduct talks with Tunisian officials and bolster bilateral cooperation. The GDR minister was welcomed at Carthage International Airport by Hedi Mabrouk, the ambassadors of both countries, and also members of the German community residing in Tunisia.

Discusses Relations With Bourguiba

LD011756 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Text]Carthage, 1 Apr (TAP)—This morning at the Presidential Palace in Carthage, President Habib Bourguiba received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, in the presence of Rachid Sfar, Mansour Skhiri, Hedi Mabrouk, and the ambassadors of both countries.

Following the audience, Oskar Fischer stated that President Habib Bourguiba affirmed to him his determination to develop the links between Tunisia and the GDR in the various fields of cooperation.

The German minister expressed his satisfaction with the conformity of views between Tunisia and the GDR on the most important issues relating to the defense of peace in the world.

In addition, Rachid Sfar met this morning with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer in the presence of Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk, Interior Minister Zine el Abedine Ben Ali, and the ambassadors of both countries.

Sfar Discusses Restoring Full Power to Universities

LD010026 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Mar 87

["Excerpts" from speech by Rachid Sfar, secretary general of the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party and prime minister, during a Dialogue with Destourian Party students at the party premises in the Kasbah on 30 March — recorded]

[Excerpts] The cries we have heard from our children make it imperative that we, the adults, shoulder our full responsibilities toward the Tunisian University. [applause][passage omitted] We, as members of the Political Bureau of the party, are committed to continuing a constant dialogue with you in all places and we should stand by the side of all Destourian and patriotic students to support them in sound objective moves to rally the ranks and bolster the Socialist Destourian Party's mission as a party that reunites the nation. The moves in the university must stem from the same principle. [passage omitted]

Henceforth, we will work for the restoration of full powers to the university authorities. [applause] Yes, we will work first for the restoration of full powers and prestige to the university authorities and professors. This is a basic condition. In addition to that, we will respond to all the true wishes and desires for the revival of a unified student organization embracing all those with good intentions, despite any political differences they might entertain with us. Our common factor, however, must be our love for Tunisia and our commitment to work within the framework of the law and constitutional and university legitimacy. The universities have laws and all must respect them. [applause] [passage omitted]

We are aware that there are those inside and outside the universities who lie in wait for this regime, as though this republican regime with its numerous gains achieved at great cost and its adherance to the people has become a source of worry. We shall work firmly and hard to restore to the universities the status they should have, but equally we shall be on the alert, watching those who act in secrecy, trying to stab Tunisia's gains and strength in the back. Many have used the universities as bases from which to achieve false dreams and serve camouflaged foreign interests. With Bourguiba's courage and far-sightedness, we have begun to expose some of them. We are determined to continue on this line, for exposition makes things clear. The Tunisian people want a policy of clarity in everything. [applause]

We will work hard on this basis, but without being naive in our actions. We must not think that our enemies, who lay in wait for Tunisia's strength and gains, will abandon their designs. We believe we are facing a lengthy process and a new struggle which is no less important than the struggle for the liberation of the country. We have a new and hard struggle, but it is within our capability. The statements we have heard from our students of both sexes make us optimistic about the scoring of a new victory for the Bourguibite regime in the Tunisian universities. [applause] The universities must be restored for all Tunisians, men and women. This is victory. The party does not work for the good of one faction; it works hard for the good of all Tunisians. [passage omitted]

The popular base is the greatest base of our party. Hence the slogans we have heard sweeping the universities that tell the popular classes about the daily difficulties they face seem contradictory to us. These currents and slogans are trying to deceive the popular classes through the students. A large percentage of our students come from popular classes. That those behind these currents have a better alternative and better views about serving the interests of the popular classes is the biggest fallacy and the biggest lie.

With the present capabilities of the country and with the present conditions in it, nobody can rally the ranks and overcome difficulties and thereby serve the nation more than the Socialist Destourian Party and the Bourguibite regime. [passage omitted]

There are some people who still dream about reaching power. They want to monopolize the government in order to enslave the Tunisian people, intimidate them, and to rule them with terrorism and trickery. But nobody can rule a free, alert, and enlightened people with terrorism and violence. This is the best thing Bourguiba has given us. [passage omitted] [applause]

ETHIOPIA

Communique Details Problems in Somali Talks

EA032051 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The third meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc committee, which was held over the last 2 days, is over. A joint communique issued at the meeting's conclusion stated that the two countries have agreed that their fourth special meeting is to be held in Mogadishu. According to the joint communique, the results of the current meeting will be presented to the two countries' leaders. Here is Darius Modi with the details:

[Begin Modi recording] Joint communique of the third meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc committee: As decided at the second meeting of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc committee in Mogadishu, the third ad hoc committee ministerial meeting was held in Addis Ababa from 1-3 April. During the two open meetings during the talks, both sides expressed their willingness to work for a lasting peace between their two countries. In successive closed-door meetings, the committee exchanged views on the issues to be included on the agenda. However, the two sides could not agree on a joint agenda due to the different interpretation each gave to the responsibility bestowed on the committee by the two heads of state after their Djibouti meeting.

The two sides agreed to present their respective provisional reports to their heads of state and to hold their fourth ad hoc committee meeting in Mogadishu. Both sides also agreed to refrain from any act that would harm the friendly discussions evident at the current meeting. The Somali delegation thanked the Ethiopian Government and people for the warm welcome and brotherly hospitality it received.

[Dated] 3 April 1987, Addis Ababa. [end recording]

Bayeh Views Talks

EA041515 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Somali Foreign Minister Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre returned home today at the end of the meeting [of the Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc ministerial committee]. Before this, Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, delivered a speech [in English] to close the session. Darius Modi presents a translation of his remarks:

[Begin Modi recording] His Excellency Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, dear brothers: The Ethiopia-Somalia ad hoc ministerial committee had another opportunity in the last 2 days to discharge the responsibilities bestowed upon it by a decision of our two heads of state. Nevertheless, as was the case in our last two meetings, I am sorry to say we could not agree on a joint agenda.

As I mentioned in my opening speech the day before yesterday [1 April], history will not excuse us if we fail in our duties. We must tirelessly continue our efforts for peace. As you can clearly understand, this failure to reach an agreement will only create tension and endanger peace and stability in our subregion. Even though we were not able to discharge the detailed responsibility bestowed upon us, our agreement to continue the ideas for consultation presented by our leaders at their Djibouti meetings is most encouraging.

Your Excellency: In your opening speech the day before yesterday, you alleged that Ethiopia had repeatedly attacked and violated Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. I would like to take this opportunity to assure your excellency that Ethiopia will not be and never has been the first to attack anyone, let alone her neighbors. If we must resort to arms, then it is only to defend our rights.

In your opening speech, your excellency also alleged that our forces had violated Somalia's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our failure to report the provocations and territorial violations against us by the Somali Armed Forces does not mean these events never took place. Had we believed that reporting these attacks, provocations, and territorial violations by the Somali Armed Forces would be used for other useful purposes, we would have publicly accused Somalia by reporting the 130 documented provocations and territorial violations committed by the Somali Armed Forces since the Djibouti meeting of our two heads of state. However, we refrained from taking this step, as we do not wish to create a situation that would bring tension to the ongoing discussion between our two countries.

Your Excellency: I believe you will agree with me that only when are ready, once and for all, to solve our border problems will we be able to guarantee a lasting peace between our two countries.

This will not only bring about lasting peace in our region but will also help in developing economic cooperation, which will greatly benefit the brotherly peoples of our two countries. Ethiopia is fully ready to reach these objectives and cooperate with Somalia.

Finally, I conclude my speech with the hope that we will emerge victorious from our next meeting in Mogadishu by taking a step that will permit us to create favorable grounds for peace and cooperation between our two states. Thank you. [end recording]

EPLF Forces Reportedly Kill 64, Wound 76

EA032210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Upper Barca — The heroic EPLF forces and our territorial troops have attacked an enemy unit deployed from (?Mai Hiwot) to Upper Barca. During the engagement, which took place on 31 March, our heroes killed 64 enemy troops, wounded 76, and captured 3 soldiers, 8 assault rifles, and a launcher [as heard].

KENYA

President Moi Comments on Foreign Interference

EA041935 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Commenting on reports that the Ugandan Government had asked that all its nationals resident in Kenya be allowed to return to their country, President Moi said that no one had refused Ugandans who wanted to go home from doing so. He said that Uganda should be very thankful to Kenya for all it had done for it throughout its turbulent history and added that Kenya had welcomed thousands of Ugandans who had run away from their country.

Saying that Kenya was a sovereign state, the president observed that no foreign mission in the country had the right of interfering in the internal affairs of this country. He cited press reports that a foreign mission in Kenya had recruited Kenyans to spy for it and added that such activities would not be tolerated. The president observed that Kenya had nothing to hide and if anyone acted against the interests of this nation, he would be arrested and prosecuted. [passage omitted]

Ex-College Student Charged With Spying for Libya

EA041951 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 4 Apr 87
p 1

[Article by Kihara Waweru: "Ex-Student Accused of Libyan Link"]

[Text] A student expelled from Kenyatta University last year gave information concerning the leadership of Nairobi University Union to an attache at the Libyan Embassy in Nairobi — a foreign power, which is prejudicial to Kenya's interest, a Nairobi court was told yesterday. The assistant deputy public prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, was outlining a case against Nelson Nyakundi Onchiri who admitted the charge before the principal magistrate, Mr U.S. Mango. He, however, denied the facts after they had been given and he was remanded in custody at the C.I.C. [expansion unknown] headquarters until 8th April when his case will be mentioned.

The court was told the accused and four other students, expelled from Kenyatta University, received a total of shs [shillings] 20,300 from the diplomat, Mr Wanis Ali Misillati [as published], to give information which would be useful to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The charge against him is that between May and 26th November last year, with others not before the court, he communicated information concerning the leadership of the Nairobi University Students Union to Mr Misillati of the Libyan Embassy in Nairobi and which was intended to be directly useful to a foreign power — an act which is prejudicial to the interest of the Republic of Kenya.

When the accused went to look for a scholarship at the embassy they were given assignments to write reports on the system of queueing behind candidates during preliminary elections as proposed by the ruling party, KANU.

They were also supposed to introduce leaders of the student unions at Nairobi and Kenyatta Universities to the embassy to enable it to penetrate the institutions and bring about unrest.

The other assignment was to look for local journalists and introduce them to Mr Misillati, who would give them briefs for publication in the local dailies.

The students were also supposed to introduce to the diplomat members or leaders of the clandestine Mwakenya organization, prepare papers on African patriotism and prominent political personalities whose names were given to the accused and his colleagues by Mr Misillati. The reports would show what each politician was doing in his free time.

They were also to carry out feasibility studies on a horticultural business in Mombasa which could be set up with financial backing from the embassy to provide a base for the Libyan Embassy officials to have access to the local people.

Another reason was to provide a base for the Libyan Embassy to monitor the movement of the U.S. troops in the Indian Ocean.

Mr Chunga said the accused and his colleagues were told they would be awarded scholarships to further their studies overseas on accomplishment of the assignments.

When they said they did not have the money to acquire passports the accused and his colleagues were given a sum of shs 2,500. They had explained that the cost of one passport was shs 500.

The court heard how the accused and his colleagues got in touch with some people within the Bureau of Statistics, who gave them letters saying they were civil servants and that they should be issued with passports.

They got the passports and returned to Mr Misillati. They gave him reports on African patriotism, but did not give names of members of Mwakenya or leaders, saying that they did not know them.

The meetings were taking place at the residence of the diplomat. All the same, they were able to provide and did provide the names of the leaders of the university students unions for Nairobi and Kenyatta Universities. They also gave contact addresses of the union leaders.

Libyan Diplomat Flees Country

LD060958 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 6 Apr 87
p 1

[Excerpts] A senior Libyan diplomat, named in the court in Nairobi as the mastermind behind a Libyan espionage network in Kenya, has fled the country. The diplomat, named as Wanis Ali Misallati, is reported to have fled to Uganda via Busia. He was named in the principal magistrates court in Nairobi on

Friday [3 March] as the Libyan diplomat who recruited Kenyan students to spy for Libya. [passage omitted]

The phone at the diplomats residence kept on ringing yesterday. Nobody picked it up. Similarly there was no response at the embassy. Informed sources told *"The Standard"* yesterday that the envoy left his residence hurriedly during the week and never went back. Airline sources, with flight connections to Libya, confirmed that the envoy did not travel outside the country by air. [passage omitted]

Odinga Accuses Government of Human Rights Abuses

EA051749 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The former Kenyan vice president, Mr Oginga Odinga, has accused the Kenyan Government of human rights violations.

Mr Oginga Odinga, who emerged after a long period of silence, told journalists that erosion of democratic security [words indistinct] has led to a number of violations of human rights.

The former Kenyan vice president made the statement after allegations that he had given money to a clandestine movement, the Mwakenya. He said the erosion of the democratic Constitution in Kenya had led to insecurity at all levels in Kenyan society.

SOMALIA

Somali National Movement Elects Officials

EA042026 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
to Somalia 1700 GMT 4 April 87

[Text] The meeting of the Somali National Movement [SNM] Standing Committee, which began on 21 March, ended on 2 April. The meeting confirmed the election of the SNM's Executive and Standing Committees, and was held in a democratic atmosphere. The SNM Executive Committee members and their positions are as follows: Ahmad Muhammad Silanyo, chairman of the SNM; Abdi Samat Haji Abdullahi, secretary of defense; Abd al-Nasir Shaykh Ali, secretary of organization and mobilization; Hasan Issa Jama, secretary of information; Ahmad Mahmud Qayat, secretary of foreign affairs; Husayn Ali Hirsi, secretary for internal affairs; Muhammad Ibrahim Warsameh Hadrawe, secretary for southern areas; (Shakil) Sultan Abd al-Qadir, secretary of justice and religious affairs; Said Muhammad Nur, secretary of finance; and Daud Khereh, secretary of social affairs.

The Central Committee also resolved that the following become temporary members: Abd al-Qadir Kosar Abdi and Shaykh Yusuf Shaykh Madar.

In addition, the committee selected the following as Standing Committee members: Uthman Aden Dool, chairman; Yusuf Abdi Dualeh Bobeh, Central Committee secretary and member of the Standing Committee; Muhammad Umar Duqow; Arab Nur Handuleh; Yasin Ahmad Haji Nur; Ismail Haji Abdi; Hasan Issa Jama; Abdi Ali Mahdi; Ahmad Hasan Adan; Ahmed Jama Said; Musa Direyeh; Abdi Hasan Iban; Musa Shaykh Ibrahim; Jama Saleh Ahmad; and Umar Muhammad Uthman, also known as Umar Sanwal.

The SNM's chief justice, fighter Abd al-Hakim, swore in the members of the SNM Executive and Standing Committees yesterday.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Appoints 5 New Principal Secretaries

EA042000 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Summary] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi appointed five new principal secretaries today. They are:

Ndugu Linjewile, Ministry of Home Affairs;

Ndugu Mshangama, Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources, and Tourism;

(Ndugu Msimbira), Ministry of Water;

Ndugu Mkanga, Ministry of Communications and Works; and

(Ndugu Ngonyani), Ministry of Education.

UGANDA

Kampala Denies Cuban, Libyan Troop Presence

EA031741 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Uganda Government has strongly refuted a report that appeared in a Kenyan newspaper, *The Standard* of 29 March this year, that there are Cuban and Libyan troops in Uganda. Addressing a press conference at his office in Kampala today, the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Abubekar Mayanja, also refuted allegations made by a former Makerere University student, Mr (George Okrapa), in a recent BBC interview that he saw people from northern Uganda being tortured and 13 of them died at the Republic House in Kampala. The minister said that it is the fundamental principle of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government not to allow any foreign combat troops to be in the country. That is why, he added, Uganda has always called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, for instance, from Chad. A government which believes in being propped up and sustained in power by foreign troops, the minister added, has no moral right to exist.

In this connection, Mr Mayanja pointed out, there are no Cuban military advisers, personnel, or troops in Uganda. He, however, said that there was recently a Cuban medical team in the country which left about 4 weeks ago. There was also a trade delegation from Cuba to discuss barter trade between the two countries. Apart from these, the minister added, no other Cubans have ever been to Uganda.

On the alleged Libyan and Palestinian troops in the country, Mr Mayanja pointed out that there are only seven Libyans in Uganda. Two of these are pilots engaged in retraining Uganda's pilots and five technicians retraining aircraft technicians. He, however, disclosed that Uganda has some military personnel who are training in Cuba and Libya in certain specialized fields.

We are a sovereign state, he said: We are entitled to have training arrangements with any country of our choice. Uganda also has military advisory training teams from Kenya, Tanzania, and Britain based in their high commissions in Kampala. He further stated that as a sovereign state, Uganda can import arms from anywhere anytime and that there would, therefore, be no reason for such cargo to land after dark as wickedly reported in *The Standard.*

On the alleged torture and death of 13 people at Republic House, Mr Mayanja described the story as a complete fabrication. He emphasized that no person has ever died at Republic House in such or any other circumstances. He said that the BBC with such a reputation should not allow itself to be used by liars without cross-checking with relevant sources of news.

The minister concluded by declaring that all these attempts to denigrate the NRM government by attacking its human rights record will not succeed because Ugandans know that we fought a war to establish in the country a decent, humane, and responsible government dedicated to the safeguard and promotion of the fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people.

CHAD

French Officials on Aid North of 16th Parallel

LD040822 Paris International Service in French
2030 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] There was delight in Ndjamena today at the statement made yesterday by the French defense minister, who spoke of the 16th Parallel as an idea on its way out. The French foreign minister today made a move in the same direction: If a new situation develops, said Jean-Bernard Raimond, our aid to Chad, according to the extent to which the legitimate Chadian Government requests it, will be modified.

On the removal of the concept of the 16th Parallel's sanctity [desacralisation], I am calling our special correspondent in Chad, Daniel Desesquelles:

[Desequelles] The 16th Parallel is dying and Andre Giraud, by saying France would not refrain from taking part in peaceful operations to the north of it, has just dealt it a new blow. To be specific, that means that incursions by French servicemen beyond this line will be stepped up. Until now only a few specialists had ventured as far as Fada and Ouadi Doum, to see the Soviet equipment recovered by the Chadians for themselves. From now on, helicopters and Transal planes will be able to come and go to evacuate the wounded, and indeed to provide certain logistical support. There is no change for the combat units. There is no green light in sight for them to cross the Red Line. Tripoli must get the message; this is in any case what people here are hoping. [passage omitted]

For the time being there has been no official reaction in Ndjamena, but unofficially any initiative that removes the idea of the 16th Parallel's sanctity is always appreciated for its true worth.

French Deny Troops in Combat

AB041215 Paris AFP in French 2340 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Ndjamena, 4 Apr [date as received] (AFP) — The French Embassy in Ndjamena on Friday, 3 April, formally and categorically denied that French troops took part in the recent military operations in Chad. (French) soldiers have not at any time been involved in fighting at Bir Kora or Ouadi Doum in northeastern Chad, the embassy emphasized, thus refuting information appearing in the American press.

According to reliable sources, Chadian forces at Ouadi Doum followed the trail of Libyan soldiers withdrawing after their defeat at Bir Kora, 50 km to the southeast. This enabled them to find at least one unmined route that led them to the military base built by the Libyans. Nevertheless, although French soldiers were not present during these battles, they arrived on the scene of the fighting quite quickly afterwards, according to a reliable source in Ndjamena. These troops, belonging to the External Security Headquarters, also referred to as the 11th Shock, [11eme Choc], made an appraisal of the fighting and, according to the same source, helped in the search for possible booby traps. According to a Chadian source, French soldiers are helping to clear mines in the Faya Largeau and Ouadi Doum regions. Ndjamena also needs French health missions to evacuate the wounded, who are still numerous, from Ouadi Doum. Finally, it was asserted that not a single French soldier was wounded in the fighting.

Information gathered and sophisticated material left behind by the Libyan troops after their defeat at Ouadi Doum are of prime interest to the French soldiers. The captured SAM-6 surface-to-air missiles are of second generation, so French experts are interested in their electronic cards. It was also verified that the first French bombardment of the concrete air strip at Ouadi Doum was effective, and subsequently prevented the large Soviet-made Libyan Tupolev-22 bombers from landing.

Nevertheless, there is concern on the French side about the outcome of the current Libyan bombings of the Ouadi Doum base. Contrary to what was asserted on 3 April by a French source, these attacks were rather destructive. According to another French source, half of the planes left on the ground were damaged or destroyed.

Zaire's Mobutu Begins Visit, Met by Habre

AB041436 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpts] President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in our capital this morning. His plane touched down at Ndjamena International Airport at 1000. [passage omitted]

Our distinguished guest was met at 1000 by El Hadj Hissein Habre on the tarmac. The two presidents (?embraced) before standing at attention as the Zairian and Chadian national anthems were played. [passage indistinct] After a short stopover in the VIP lounge of Ndjamena International Airport, the presidential entourage headed for the guest house. At 1027, the Zairian president laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier as a sign of [words indistinct].

President Mobutu Sese Seko has come to congratulate his counterpart, brother, and friend El Hadj Hissein Habre on the victories scored by our valiant freedom fighters over the Libyan aggressors. The two presidents held talks in camera a short while ago followed by a luncheon at 1400.

[Words indistinct] President Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga [words indistinct] is now holding a news conference. He is expected to leave for the airport at (?1500). [passage omitted]

Habre, Mobutu Meet Press

AB051250 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
0530 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Joint news conference held by President Hissein Habre and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in Ndjamena on 4 April at the end of Mobutu's visit to Ndjamena — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] I would like to know your views on the recent successive victories scored by the FANT over the Libyan troops in northern Chad.

[Mobutu] Thank you for your question. My presence here in Ndjamena is in connection with all these victories over the occupation forces. You might have certainly noticed that everybody has sent messages of congratulations to my younger brother, President Hissein Habre. But for us Zairians, our congratulations should be special. And it was precisely yesterday during a cabinet meeting that I told the members of the Central Committee to inform the others that I was going to come here, not only to congratulate him, but also to give him a pat on the back for the slap that the Chadian troops, under his command, gave the occupation forces. That is the reason for my presence here.

[Issa Dago of Radio Chad] Mr President of the Republic of Zaire, Aozou remains the next target for the FANT. But today, some African and Western leaders are suggesting that the Aozou issue be submitted to the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague. What is your position on this? Is it a military or a political one?

[Mobutu] My position on this issue is as follows: First of all, concerning the sovereignty of Chad: I believe Chad is a sovereign state; and it is the Chadian people alone who, in my humble opinion, under the guidance of their leader, are competent to decide. But if you want to know my opinion, here it is: If everybody wants the arbitration of the ICJ, I think one must be fair in making recommendations to a sovereign state [words indistinct]. Can they suggest the intervention of the ICJ while Libya occupies the Aozou Strip, or should Libya, too, be made to withdraw from the Aozou Strip so as to make the strip neutral ground for both sides [words indistinct]. Both sides should be made to respect the neutrality of the Aozou Strip while waiting for the ICJ's verdict. But to say that Chad should not set foot on the Aozou Strip is to admit that the strip is for (?one side), [words indistinct] is unfair and unacceptable.

[Reporter] On this important issue, I would like to know from President Hissein Habre what his attitude is on the arbitration of the ICJ on the Aozou Strip. Do you agree or not?

[Habre] Well, I do not see the problem that way. First of all, it seems to me that what is at stake in the conflict between Chad and Libya is not what has come to be called the Aozou Strip issue. In my opinion, it would be more interesting to know where the Aozou Strip begins and where it ends. It would be very interesting to [words indistinct] or at least ask Al-Qadhdhafi to define what he calls the Aozou Strip. What we know is that Libya has an expansionist, aggressive, annexationist policy regarding Chad. That is where all the problems lie. And this war is one of invasion, annexation, and colonization. As I speak, Libya is still present in much of Chad, and continues to bomb Faya-Largeau, Ouadi Doum, Fada, and Zouar day and night. What will be interesting to know is if Libya is ready to recognize Chad as a nation, a state, and a people. That is the basic problem. Yet up until today, in the opinion of Libya, Chad is some sort of (?anonymous) land, which Libyans have the right to annex. That is the true problem, and that is the essential issue.

Chad has always been for peace. I would even say that the Chadian people love peace. And if there is a desire for peace from the other side, I think we would not have arrived at the situation in which we find ourselves today. Not long ago, Al-Qadhdhafi was saying that he would continue his destructive operations in our country. Therefore, in my opinion, the Aozou issue is only one element in the tragedy of the great conflict between Chad and Libya. And I think it would be interesting to find out if Libya is ready to make peace.

[Reporter] Mr President, I think this a very important element because now the Libyan troops will have to be concentrated in the Aozou Strip because it seems that [words indistinct] they do not intend to leave that territory.

[Habre] In my opinion, Chad is one and indivisible. I was saying and asking a while ago: Where does the Aozou Strip begin and where does it end? I was saying that the Libyans are concentrating in the Aozou Strip. Yet the Libyans are presently in the entire (?Tibesti region). Do you consider the entire Tibesti region to be part of what you call the Aozou Strip? I can tell you that Libyan forces are currently in Sudan, on our eastern border, everywhere, several thousands of them. We have skirmishes with them from time to time. Is that area part of the Aozou Strip? So you see, the issue is more vast and more serious; and in this regard, to talk about the Aozou Strip is to go too fast.

[Reporter] I think at one time you said as long as there is an Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli there will never be peace in Chad. In this case, what is to be done?

[Habre] There is an aggressor and a people defending themselves. There lies the problem.

[Mobutu] I would like to add a few things to what President Hissein Habre has said on the issue of the Aozou Strip. Chad, like most African countries — and the same goes for my country, Zaire — gained its independence in 1960, if my memory serves me correctly. But until the arrival of Al-Qadhdhafi in 1969, who ever talked — from 1960 to 1969 — about the Aozou Strip? Nobody! I know Chad very well; I was coming here before 1969. There had never been a problem with the Aozou Strip. And to this I would add the following: There is the principle of inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism. This principle should [words indistinct]. At the ICJ, this is the issue that will be raised. From 1960 to 1969, nobody raised this issue. The man we all know comes, and because he has sophisticated arms he creates this problem; the billions he gets enable him to acquire those kinds of arms to attack and occupy (?other people's territory). But the international opinion is there: They do not do anything; they do not say anything — whether in America, Europe, or Africa. [Words indistinct] that was very serious.

[Reporter] Mr President of Zaire, I would like to ask you a question, since you are speaking now...

[Mobutu, interrupting] No, I was only adding a few things.

[Reporter] Precisely. Zaire is one of the most ardent supporters of Chad. One gets the impression that Zaire and Chad constitute an extension [words indistinct]; do you have any reasons for that or what is your attitude...

[Mobutu, interrupting] There is no reason. It is simply the friendship between Chad and Zaire that makes Zaire run to the rescue of Chad, which has been attacked. My first visit to Chad was in 1968. A treaty links our country to Chad. I think there are occasions like this that cause me to come here. This is the time to prove that when we talk about solidarity and friendship, it is not mere lip service. We came here, and we have even talked with my brother a while ago about this subject [not further identified]. Some of you, like Zairian journalists, would know that there are 26 Zairian soldiers resting in peace here. This shows that it is not mere friendship but real solidarity. Zairian blood has been shed here — 26 young soldiers from my country have been buried here. We agreed that a place will be dedicated to these countrymen of mine somewhere in the city of Ndjamena where a small monument with their names will be erected to their memory. So that is what is important. There is no other reason.

[Reporter] President Habre, if the Libyans refuse to withdraw from the Aozou Strip within a certain time, do you intend to take the region by force?

[Mobutu, interrupting] I will give a simple reply and he will add more to it. I think this question should be directed to those who give advice on the internationalization of the Aozou Strip. It is for them to respond to this question.

[Habre] When I try to follow what is being said outside the country, listening to some speeches and statements, and listening to some leading questions on this issue, we get the impression that, curiously, throughout this affair, it is not Libya that occupies Chad, it is not Libya that attacked Chad, it is not Libya that established itself firmly in Chad, and it is not Libya that proclaims its clear desire to annex Chad. But they make it look as if Chad has a need to (?confront) the Libyan Army. And who has ever raised this issue with Libya? I find it hard to understand some of this logic. Who is the aggressor in this affair? Let me make it quite clear: I do not like such (?attitudes), nor do I believe in acting like an ostrich. Why do you not ask the Libyans what they think of Chad? Why are they so interested in this underdeveloped country, which is among the poorest on the planet? Why so much bloodshed; why these bombings with napalm? And I hear very little international reporting on all this, particularly in the media. Why are old people and children sprayed with napalm on a daily basis? Under what law and under what principle? I have heard only a few so-called humanitarian organizations talking about napalm. Very few members of the press talk about it. Why? Are Chadian lives unimportant? They ask questions about the Aozou Strip as if were not part of Chadian territory.

[Reporter] It is precisely because the Aozou Strip is recognized internationally as part of Chad that one wonders — logically so, since you have often said you intend to liberate the last inch of Chadian territory — if you are ready to liberate the last portion of the country by force, if necessary.

[Habre] Maybe.

[Reporter] Mr President, are your reflections on the Aozou Strip indirect or direct criticism of what Mr Aurillac [French minister of cooperation] said about the Aozou Strip — that it should be brought before the ICJ for arbitration?

[Reporter] Mr President, you have spoken about continued bombings of Faya-Largeau, Ouadi Doum, and so on. Would you like France to help you put an end to these bombings? Mr Giraud has been speaking about peaceful operations that France has been authorized to carry out north of the 16th Parallel [words indistinct] by soldiers.

[Habre] I think this is interesting and calls for some clarification. I hear many people say that foreigner — French and others — have been taking part in the fighting that has been going on for some months, and particularly that which took place recently in Fada, Bir Kora, and Ouadi Doum. I want to declare here solemnly that no foreigners — neither French nor any other foreign national — participated in the fighting. I would even go further to say that no foreigner was around even as a mere observer. And Chad did not get any assistance in any form whatsoever to help those distressed people north of the 16th Parallel; no assistance whatsoever. And there was no foreign presence north of the 16th Parallel. This should be made clear, so you do not listen to what Al-Qadhdhafi and others are saying.

Concerning your question: Chad is for peace. If the Libyan regime is ready to deal with us and talk to us to arrive at a peaceful solution, we are ready. We never refuse dialogue; on the contrary, we seek it. But what we do not accept is for people to come and tell us that Al-Qadhdhafi is occupying your country, that Al-Qadhdhafi is destabilizing you, that Al-Qadhdhafi is sending terrorists, that Al-Qadhdhafi is surrounding you through neighboring countries, that Al-Qadhdhafi continues to send forces to the north, but that we must stand by and do nothing.

[Reporter] A question for the MPR founding chairman. Mr President, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his People's Revolutionary Committees do not like you at all. They see your shadow everywhere; they see your nose everywhere. Do you have a message for Col al-Qadhdhafi either to reassure him or give him further cause for concern? [laughter]

[Mobutu] Well, my answer is as follows: Zaire is a vast country with 34 million people. I have so many problems to deal with that I have no time to waste with a fellow head of state [words indistinct]. This kind of activity should be firmly condemned. Chad should be left for Chadians; Zaire for Zairians; Libya for Libyans. I think this is quite clear. I am not a woman to be loved by Al-Qadhdhafi. [laughter]

[Habre] I would like to take this opportunity to say how pleased the Chadian people, their government, and the National Union for Independence and Revolution are to have in our capital my brother and friend, the MPR founding chairman, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, and the delegation accompanying him who have made it a point, on behalf of Zaire and the Zairian people, to come once again to give testimony to their active solidarity with Chad and its people. We feel proud and we are grateful for that. Zaire has always run to the rescue of the Chadian people when they were under attack. It has given support at the most critical moment, not to mention the material and diplomatic support that Zaire has been able to give to the Chadian people. It is also a way of answering a question from the journalist. Zaire has done all this not for any gain or personal interest. In any case, you know very well that Zaire does not share any borders with Chad. Zaire did all this in the name of African solidarity and in the name of certain principles that some people forget — namely, the independence and dignity of Africa. This is a stand that goes far, not only for Chad. We are satisfied with it. Once again, on behalf of the Chadian people, I would like to express our gratitude to you. Thank you.

[Mobutu] I, in turn, would like to thank you very much. Goodbye.

Libyans Trying To Destroy Abandoned Equipment

AB031611 Paris AFP in French 1526 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 3 Apr (AFP) — The Libyan Air Force has been trying, through intensive bombings, to destroy sensitive equipment its Army left behind when Ouadi Doum was captured by Chadian Government forces on 22 March, reliable sources announced today in Ndjamena.

Some Tupolev-22 planes, large Soviet-made bombers, have been conducting six to seven overflights a day since the beginning of this week, the same sources added without specifying the date.

The sizable military arsenal captured by the Chadian Armed Forces includes SAM-13 surface-to-air missiles, SAM-6's with their Strike-Flush guidance radars (to use NATO terms), as well as an MI-24 helicopter gunship in good working order.

It was also stated in Ndjamena that despite the tons of bombs dropped, the Libyan Air Force, which operates from a very high altitude, has not shown a high degree of efficiency. The concrete runway, which is 3,800 meters long and 40 meters wide, was not hit in these raids, according to the same sources, and only one SF-260 Marchetti plane, an Italian-made ground tactical support plane, as well as one Antonov-26, a Soviet-made transport plane, were damaged. However, Faya-Largeau, the big palm grove in the north, has not been bombed since its capture by President Hissein Habre's forces on 27 March. [passage omitted]

The words of the French minister of defense, Mr Andre Giraud, were the subject of comment in Ndjamena today. According to Mr Giraud, if a new situation develops, our aid will be modified according to requests from the legitimate Chadian Government. This statement, which was picked up by Radio France Inter, was received with satisfaction in Chad. [passage omitted]

In Ndjamena, preparations are under way to welcome Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and to organize a popular rally in support of the Chadian National Armed Forces. There has been no official reaction to the statement of the French minister of cooperation, Mr Michel Aurillac, before the diplomatic press in Paris yesterday, suggesting that the International Court of Justice in the Hague be asked to resolve the Chad-Libya border conflict over the Aozou Strip in the extreme north of Chad, occupied by Libya since 1973. A Chadian official has, however, emphasized that his country does not have to notify the International Court of Justice of this affair because that would amount to admitting that we have a disagreement with Libya, and we do not have any case to settle in this connection. Aozou belongs to us, and it is a sacred duty for all Chadians to liberate it.

Bardai Radio Criticizes French, U.S. Policy

AB051948 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] After the tactical withdrawal of the National Liberation Army [ANL] from Faya-Largeau, it is now time for the total reorganization of the ANL forces for the pursuit of the liberation battles on new bases in the northern front. Also in the east, the valiant ANL fighters are engaged in active efforts to free Ouadi [words indistinct] from the French occupation forces. The reestablishment of control over military affairs by our leaders is imperative, as the French authorities have been making the most annoying statements against the Chadian people and their revolution. The stepping up of the war according to a new strategy is also of great importance at a time when the United States intends to supply the Ndjamena regime with new military assistance.

Finally, the new arrangement to get things going on the battlefield deserves attention at this time when American and French nationals are planning aggression against our people, as proved by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's recent visit to the United States.

In the political field, the GUNT and its political components are also ready to find a new peace formula through national reconciliation under the auspices of the OAU.

In contrast, the Ndjamena regime, relying on the [words indistinct] of France and the United States, is adopting a purely negative attitude. The negotiations going on in Algiers between a (?FAN) [Northern Armed Forces] delegation and that of former President Goukouni Oueddei have clearly shown that the Ndjamena group only wants the rallying of the GUNT forces behind its political system (?imposed) by Washington and Paris [words indistinct] some Western capitals [words indistinct] peace in the whole region.

[Words indistinct] the efforts of Libya and Sudan are directly threatened by the reinforcement of the American military presence in Chad.

Egypt [words indistinct] has never been forgiven for its policy of national independence. The refusal of the Sudanese Government to allow French and American warplanes to transit its airspace, the benevolent neutrality of the Sudanese Government concerning the parties to the Chadian conflict, and the normalization of good neighborly relations between Khartoum and Tripoli cannot but worry the superpowers [words indistinct], especially France and the United States.

For its part, Libya, which has never hidden its active solidarity with the armed struggle of the Chadian people, has become the object of Western blackmail and all sorts of humiliation.

However, Col al-Qadhdhafi is determined to help the Chadian revolutionary forces quickly. According to the leader of the Libyan revolution, a peaceful solution to the Chadian issue can only come about with the departure of French forces from Chad.

Also during an interview with the French television network, Col al-Qadhdhafi denied that Libyan forces were in Chad.

CONGO

Romania's Ceausescu Arrives in Brazzaville

AB021215 Paris AFP in French 1824 GMT 1 apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 1 Apr (AFP) — Romanian Head of State Nicolae Ceausescu arrived in Brazzaville on Wednesday evening [1 April] for a second 3-day official visit to Congo. He is accompanied by several personalities, including his wife, Mrs Elena Ceausescu.

President Ceausescu, who is also the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) secretary general, was met at Maya-Maya International Airport (Brazzaville) by his Congolese counterpart, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, in the presence of the entire leadership of the Congolese Government and members of the diplomatic corps. After the welcoming ceremony, the two heads of state visited several places in the Congolese capital, where thousands of people had lined the principal streets.

The government daily newspaper, *Mweti* (*The Star*), which devotes its front page to Mr Ceausescu, affirms that this second visit by the RCP secretary general (the first took place in 1972) would crown several years of promising cooperation between the two states.

Calls for Economic Conference

AB031952 Dakar PANA in French 1732 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 3 Apr (ACI/PANA) — Romanian head of state Nicolae Ceausescu, who arrived on Wednesday for a 3-day visit to Congo, has expressed his support for an international conference to eliminate underdevelopment in the Third World. According to President Ceausescu, such a conference would lead to the "global settlement of the debts of developing countries." Romania supports and is working actively for the advent of a new international economic order, which will offer favorable conditions for the rapid development of all countries, and in particular the least developed ones, as well as for a stable and balanced world economy," he stated at a banquet hosted his Congolese counterpart, Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The Romanian president believes that the collaboration and unity of the African peoples are essential, adding that the OAU should contribute greatly to the development of Africa through the promotion of cooperation among member-states. This cooperation is also necessary to solve conflicts, he said, adding that such solutions can only be achieved through political settlements. Within this same framework, Mr Ceausescu reiterated his country's solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. He called for the abolition of apartheid and for "free access to political and social life by the black people of South Africa."

Ends Visit, Departs

AB031316 Paris AFP in French 1117 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 3 Apr (AFP) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu left Brazzaville this morning for Addis Ababa at the end of a 3-day official visit to Congo. During his stay, Mr Ceausescu, who led a 5-man delegation, had five rounds of talks with Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese head of state and current OAU chairman. During the talks, the two sides expressed identical views on several African and international political issues, according to an East European diplomatic source in Brazzaville.

In a speech at a banquet hosted in his honor on 1 April by President Sassou-Nguesso, the head of the Romanian Communist Party said he favored the organization of an international conference on the elimination of underdevelopment in the Third World.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Declares Readiness for Talks With Togo

AB050825 Paris AFP in French 1347 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Ouagadougou, 4 Apr (AFP) — Burkinabe Head of State Captain Thomas Sankara has said he is ready to meet President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo to find a solution to the differences between their countries.

Burkina Faso and Ghana were accused by the Togolese authorities of complicity in September's abortive coup attempt in Lome against President Eyadema's regime. These charges were categorically denied by the two countries.

At the end of the second national conference of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, on the evening of 3 April at Dedougou (235 km northwest of Ouagadougou), President Sankara said the Togolese and Burkinabe peoples have very good relations and that he was ready to meet the Togolese president anywhere, be it in his country, Burkina Faso, or elsewhere, with only one condition: Ghana must be included in the talks. We can never, he said, discuss reconciliation between Burkina Faso and Togo without Ghana, against which the same accusation was leveled.

GAMBIA

President Jawara Leaves for Visit to PRC

AB050720 Paris AFP in French 1256 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Banjul, 4 Apr (AFP)—Gambian President Dawda Jawara leaves Banjul today for London. From there, he will go to China on an official visit from 10 to 16 April.

This will be the Gambian head of state's second trip to China. His first was in 1975. China has had good relations with Gambia since Gambian authorities severed ties with Taiwan in 1974.

Beijing gives assistance to Banjul, most notably in the field of health: A 30-man Chinese medical mission is at work in Gambia. China has also built a sports stadium in Banjul, as well as several dispensaries and health centers in the country.

GHANA

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Arrives for Visit 5 Apr

AB051507 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, currently on an African tour, arrived in Accra this afternoon from Cote d'Ivoire for a 4-day official visit to Ghana. While in the country, Father d'Escoto Brockman will call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, hold discussions with the PNDC member for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata; and the political counsellor for CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], Colonel J.Y. Asase.

He will address workers and members of revolutionary organs tomorrow afternoon at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center. At the end of his 3-day visit to Cote d'Ivoire, the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic relations. Father d'Escoto Brockman had already visited Burkina Faso.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Receives Nicaragua's D'Escoto

AB032051 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister, who has been paying a friendly visit to our country for a day now, was received in audience this very evening by the head of state at his private residence in Cocody [Abidjan]. The Nicaraguan foreign minister, who is to tour Yamoussoukro and its various installations tomorrow, has already had fruitful discussions in successive meetings with Foreign Minister Simeon Ake; Minister of State Camille Allaili; Agriculture Minister Denis Bra Kanon; and Laurent Dona Fologo, minister of culture, information, youth, and sports.

Diplomatic Ties Set

AB041415 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Abidjan, April 2 [date as received] (AFP) — The Ivory Coast and Nicaragua have agreed, during a visit by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto, to establish diplomatic relations, reliable sources said here Saturday [4 April]. The sources said Ivorian Foreign Minister Simeon Ake announced the move at an official dinner Friday for his Nicaraguan counterpart. They said an official announcement would be made Monday. Ivory Coast established diplomatic ties with Latin America's other Marxist state, Cuba, in February of last year.

Father d'Escoto, a Catholic priest, arrived here Wednesday for a 4-day visit, the third leg of a 15-nation African tour. He has already been to Kenya and Burkina Faso. He had left Saturday morning for Yamoussoukro, the country's political capital, where he was expected to meet President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. There have been no public reports on his talks with Ivorian leaders, except the comment that they were "fruitful."

Father d'Escoto was due to leave for Ghana on Sunday.

MALI

Traore News Conference on Party Congress

AB031458 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 1 Apr 87

[News conference by President Moussa Traore to local and foreign reporters at the end of the second extraordinary congress of the UDPM — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Mr Secretary General of the party and president of the republic, we would like to thank you sincerely for giving us the opportunity to discuss a certain number of national issues with you, as well as affairs concerning subregional cooperation, African, and world issues during an important period in the history of our country. While thanking you again for this opportunity, the national press offers its special hope that such meetings will lead to a more open form of government, as you yourself have always advocated.

Mr Secretary General of the party, our country has just gone through an important period in the path outlined for its socioeconomic development. I am talking about the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM], that you have mentioned. In this regard, a special commission has been set up to assist you in the the implementation of the National Orientation and Public Code of Conduct Charter and in conducting fresh elections in the party's grassroot bodies. So, Mr Secretary General, in view of the situation, what will be the role of the Central Executive Bureau [BEC] of the UDPM from now on? Thank you!

[Traore] According to the resolution in which the congress calls on the National Council to set up a special commission, in fact, this duty of choosing a special commission should be carried out by the BEC, which is the executive organ of the National Council of the UDPM. So this task is a supplementary one for the BEC. The BEC will perform this task under the auspices of the National Council, which is the national directorate of the party.

[Reporter] Allow me to dwell a bit on this question: You said the congress has been able to obtain an effective instrument; I am a bit baffled because the BEC has refused to resign. You have just explained that the special commission is a supplemetary task [words indistinct] perhaps the party bodies should be clearly defined. One gets the impression that there is some confusion. There is a double structure, and it is difficult to see how this cohabitation will allow for a thorough reorganization of Malian society.

[Traore] Throughout the duration of the congress, I did not hear any talk about the resignation or refusal to resign of members of the CEB. I am not saying this was not discussed in the corridors; I am not saying that at all. I am not saying this was not the wish of some circles; I am not saying this. But it is not the first time in the history of the UDPM, although it is a young party, that in times of crisis the party has been led to create a special commission to help the party overcome its difficulties. A similar incident occurred on 1 March 1985, during the first extraordinary congress, where the congress decided to create a special commission to supervise the renewal of party bodies. This attests to the (?readiness) of the militants of the UDPM to overcome difficulties, to tackle problems and crises in accordance with statutes, without going out of bounds or acting in an arbitrary manner, by setting up a special commission to help the secretary general apply the charter during the intervening period between the extraordinary and ordinary congresses of the UDPM. And the establishment of the means of [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Jean Otunde, AFP] Thank you, Mr President, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to ask you only one question. In concrete terms, at the end of the second congress, what is going to change in Mali?

[Traore] [Words indistinct] concretely, at the end of this extraordinary congress, what will change in Mali is that, first of all, there will be a radical change in mentality and the appointment of the right man in the right place. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I would like to ask one last question. The situation in Chad has taken a decisive turn. The situation today is different from what it was earlier. Do you believe that national reconciliation has any chances of success today?

[Traore] One must expect this national reconciliation, which all parties so dearly wish for despite their division by petty squabbles. But taking into consideration the victory of the [words indistinct] of Hissein Habre's government forces in the face of the Libyans, it is certain that national reconciliation in Chad is not far away. [passage omitted]

[Oumar Toure, Mali Radio and Television Service] Mr President, for some time now, Mali has been conducting negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank. And moreover, recently it has been reported that the secretary of the former minister of state companies and enterprises is connected with these negotiations. Mr President, could you brief us on relations among Mali, the World Bank, and the IMF? Thank you Mr President.

[Traore] I have always said that as long as our people retain confidence in me, as long as I remain president, I will take no orders from any quarter. Decisions will be made here in Bamako. No minister will leave the Malian Government without the consent of the president and the government. I outlined to each minister when I chose him that being a minister means assuming a mission, and this mission is geared toward a particular result and when this result is achieved, he has therefore fulfilled that mission. And those who want to speculate should continue to speculate on the departure of ministers and [words indistinct]. This is not true. In fact, since 1982, you have heard news of a structural adjustment program with the IMF, and we are currently negotiating with the IMF for another structural adjustment program. As for the World Bank, its program is continuing and, in fact, next week, the minister of agriculture will leave for Washington to conclude agreements on the financing of some (?projects) with these international financial institutions. [passage omitted]

[Alexandre Saclo] Mr Secretary General, Mr President, we cannot underestimate the importance of the international environment for the achievement of the goals proclaimed in the national orientation charter. In this context, what are the principles pursued by Mali's foreign policy? Thank you.

[Traore] [Words indistinct] on the African scene, we pursue the policy of good-neighborliness and cooperation on the continental level for the solution of African problems. On the international scene, it is our uncompromising and dynamic nonalignment that sometimes makes us allies of socialism and allies of capitalism, or sometimes simply an independent people. In any case, we do not intend to become aligned, whatever the options or the (?development) of the situation. We intend to have friendly and strong relations with all those who respect our independence and our sovereignty. This is our foreign policy. [passage omitted]

SIERRA LEONE

Vice President Minah Under House Arrest

AB041254 Paris AFP in French 1142 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Freetown, 4 Apr (AFP) — Sierra Leonean First Vice President Francis Minah, who was dismissed on Friday, has been placed under house arrest, the police announced today in Freetown.

According to the police, this measure is linked to investigations into the 23 March abortive coup, believed to have been masterminded by Mohamed Kaikai, who is said to be close to Mr Minah.

The former vice president (since 1985) was also minister of justice and attorney general. He had on many occasions acted as president.

Investigation Continues

AB041240 Paris AFP in French 1048 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Freetown, 4 Apr (AFP) — Sierra Leonean President Momoh has terminated the appointment of his vice president, Francis Misheck Minah, in the wake of ongoing investigations into a plot to overthrow the present administration, which has been in power for 17 months.

The dismissal of Mr Minah, who was also minister of justice, was announced in an official government statement, which says he had been relieved of his functions, without giving any reasons or naming a possible successor.

Last week, Benjamin Taylor, former special assistant to the vice president, was arrested in connection with the plot. Three days earlier, two houses belonging to an influential Lebanese businessman, Jamil Sahid Muhammad, were searched and a stock of arms and ammunition was discovered, according to the authorities.

Mr Minah is from the southern district of Pujehun, like most of those arrested. A lawyer, he entered the government in 1973 and served under Presidents Siaka Stevens and Joseph Momoh.

The dismissal of the vice president, according to generally reliable sources in the party, is a prelude to an imminent cabinet reshuffle, following the attempted coup announced 2 weeks ago by the authorities in Freetown.

No details have been given on the aftermath of that plot, but President Momoh told visitors this week that the investigation was too slow for his liking. He also pointed out that the real brains behind the plots had not yet been arrested.

The police have indicated that the investigation will go on for another week, that new arms and ammunition have been seized, and other suspects interrogated. The first charges could be made within the next 2 days or so. Important personalities, including some currently abroad, are reported to be involved in the conspiracy.

Francis Misheck Minah, 58, studied in London and was elected to parliament for the first time in 1967. He was appointed minister of commerce and industry in 1973, then minister of foreign affairs in 1975, after leaving the opposition (Sierra Leone Peoples Party) to join the ruling party (National Peoples Party) [as received].

Siaka Stevens Said Arrested

AB041555 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Freetown, April 4 (AFP) — President Joseph Momoh of Sierra Leone has dismissed First Vice-President Francis Minah, and put him under house arrest as investigations continue into a plot to overthrow his 17-month-old administration, officials said here Saturday [4 April].

Sources said Siaka Stevens, a former president and current chairman of the ruling All Peoples Congress (APC) party, had also been put under house arrest. APC officials said he had been linked to the abortive March 23 coup. [passage omitted]

Sources said Saturday that Mr Stevens had been put under house arrest and that his guards and servants had been changed.

APC officials refused to comment on the arrest report, but they said police investigations had revealed a link between Mr Stevens and the failed coup. [passage omitted]

Momoh Reshuffles Cabinet

AB041548 Paris AFP French 1507 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Freetown, 4 Apr (AFP) — A major cabinet reshuffle was announced Saturday [4 April] in Freetown less than 24 hours after Vice President Francis Misheck Minah was dismissed and placed under house arrest on the orders of Sierra Leonean President Joseph Momoh.

Mr Minah's successor to the post of vice president is Abu Kamara, who has been replaced by an experienced politician, Salia Jusu Sheriff.

The post of minister of justice, which was formerly under the first vice president, is now a separate ministry. The new justice minister is Dr Abdulai Conteh, who has held the foreign affairs and finance portfolios.

Sheka Kanu, a former finance minister, is now the minister of rural development, while the new minister of finance is Hassan Gbessay Kanu.

A new Ministry of Social Affairs has been created and is led by Alhaji Musa Kabia, a former under secretary of state. All the other ministerial posts remain unchanged.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Communique Summarizes Dec-Mar Advances

MB040919 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] FPLM forces killed 2,200 bandits, destroyed dozens of armed bandit camps, and freed numerous hamlets in four provinces of central Mozambique between December and March 1987. A communique from the General Staff, issued in Maputo yesterday, points out that following a military offensive in Zambezia, our armed forces have reestablished movement over an extensive network of roads. A large quantity of goods stolen from the people, such as bicycles, tables, chairs, radios, fishing nets, sewing machines, pieces of cotton fabric, among other things, were recovered.

FPLM Frees 18,000 Captives in Zambezia

MB051018 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] FPLM forces have freed about 18,000 people, who had been forced to live with the armed bandits in southern Zambezia province, during their hot pursuit of those South African-backed criminals. AIM, which disclosed this information, says that the problem of people displaced by war in Zambezia province has been worsening recently as thousands of people are being found, following the recapture of several zones that had been under the control of the armed bandits for many months.

At the beginning of April, FPLM forces freed 5500 people in the administrative post of Micaune, in the Chinde district. In Chimuala, in the Mopeia district, another 3000 people were freed following the recapture of the area by the Armed Forces on 17 March. Other groups of displaced people were still arriving yesterday at Chimuala headquarters from Nhacatondo and (Guenoere).

Military sources cited by AIM revealed that the bandits had concentrated in those villages a large number of people kidnapped in Mopeia and in Morrumbala. The majority of the displaced people are women and children under 10 years old.

These people, who have lived under siege for several months, arrive at accommodation centers without any means of subsistence. Anemia, malnutrition, and venereal diseases are very common at most of the accommodation centers scattered around the province. According to AIM, because both the Mozambican Red Cross and Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters have only meager resources, displaced people must spend several days without food, clothing, or medical care following their arrival at accommodation centers.

Renamo Claims 84 Government Troops Killed

AU060700 Paris AFP in English 0437 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] Lisbon, April 6 (AFP) — Mozambique's Renamo rebels killed 84 Mozambican and eight Tanzanian troops between March 23 and April 3 in three provinces in Mozambique, Renamo's Lisbon office claimed Sunday.

The group's European spokesman Paulo Oliveira said the rebels attacked at Lungo in Niassa Province in the north, Memba and Namapa in the north-eastern province of Nampula, and a barracks at Uetere, in Inhambane Province north-east of Maputo.

Mr. Oliveira said eight Renamo fighters had been killed and 47 wounded in the same period.

Protocol on Coal Exports Signed With GDR

MB041512 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Mozambique and the GDR signed a protocol on coal in Maputo early this afternoon. Within the framework of the protocol, the GDR will provide Mozambique with technical assistance. The protocol also guarantees exports of 60,000 metric tons of coal to Mozambique this year. The document was signed by Mozambique's Minister of Mineral Resources Joao Kachamila and Reinhard Hildebrand, the GDR's deputy minister for coal and energy.

SOUTH AFRICA

Transkei Holds White Defense Force Instructors

MB041301 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1253 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, April 4, SAPA — At least 30 white instructors and advisors of the Transkeian Defence Force are being held in custody in Umtata, SABC news radio reports.

The men are all former members of the now defunct Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

The office of the Transkeian state president and the country's security forces would not comment on the matter.

The soldiers were arrested after raids on military offices in Umtata yesterday. The suburb of Fort Gale, where most of the former Rhodesians live, was sealed off soon afterwards.

7 Detainees Released

MB050638 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0624 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Umtata, April 5, SAPA — Seven of the expatriate Rhodesians who were arrested by Transkeian security authorities in Umtata on Friday, passed through the Kei Bridge Border post into South Africa early this morning, SABC radio news reports. The group of men, who were all former Selous Scouts, included Major-General Ron Reid-Daly. They had all been employed by the Transkeian Defence Force for the past few years.

The men, who were travelling in five cars, indicated to South African authorities that they were heading for Cape Town.

It is not known whether any other expatriate Rhodesians are still being held in Umtata, but it is known that three others crossed the border into South Africa at the Umkomaas border post late yesterday afternoon. It is believed that their wives and families are to follow them soon.

The SABC's representative in East London reports the Transkeian government has declined to comment at this stage on the action taken against the former Rhodesians.

Involvement in Coup Denied

MB051931 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 5 SAPA — The families of 22 former Rhodesian Selous Scouts, expelled last night from the Transkei after serving as advisors for the homelands military, are still in Umtata, Maj-Gen Ron Reid-Daly told SABC-TV news tonight.

Gen Reid-Daly, who was head of the Transkei Army, rejected a statement from the Transkei government saying the white advisers had been expelled for their involvement in a military coup. "I have known and worked with Chief George Matanzima (prime minister of the Transkei) for the past six years and cannot believe he would have been party to such a blatant untruth."

Recounting the course of events that led up to the expulsion, Gen Reid-Daly said on March 29 a part of the Transkei army mutinied and demanded the release from detention of their chief of staff, who was being held pending investigation into "serious charges".

On March 31 the 22 advisors were informed their contracts, which had just been renewed for three years, would be terminated from April 1.

At midday on April 3, troops raided the residential areas where the advisors lived and set up road blocks.

"All the white advisors were arrested at gunpoint in front of their families and forced into military paddy wagons. One colonel was actually beaten up in front of his family," Gen Reid-Daly said.

"We were paraded through the streets and suburbs of Umtata, presumably to humiliate us. We were paraded before an audience of soldiers at a military base before being taken back to our homes where our homes were subjected to a minute (sic) search. This was done without search warrants.

"On completion of the search we were taken to a military detention barracks and locked in cells, again with no charges being preferred against us."

After attempting to interrogate the advisors, military officials served them with detention orders, took them home and gave them 15 minutes to pack.

The former Selous Scouts were then driven under armed guard to the borders of Transkei. Eleven of the group were expelled at the Kei River bridge and the others taken to the Natal border at Umzimkulu.

Gen Reid-Daly said the Transkei governemnt had guaranteed the safety of the mens' families, who were all still in Transkei. "We trust the government of the RSA will ensure this undertaking is carried out."

Visibly shaken by his experience, the former Selous Scout leader said: "One of the great sadnesses is that six years of hard work in which considerable progress had been made has ended in such a debacle."

Local reporters say Gen Reid-Daly cancelled a press conference that was planned for this morning in East London and left for Johannesburg under police guard. The reports said his hurried departure from the eastern Cape was due to fears that he may be kidnapped.

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB040514 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 3-9 Apr 87 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **Political Prisoners**

There were 309 political prisoners serving sentences for "crimes against the state" in South African prisons as at January 31, 1987, the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, said in parliament. This figure does not include those serving sentences in the "independent homelands" or serving sentences for public violence and other politically-related offences other than treason and offences under the Internal Security Act.

Coetsee said 22 people were serving life sentences for "crimes against the state" as at February 10 this year.

He said 542 prisoners were being held on Robben Island, 262 in maximum security and 280 in medium security, as at February 9, 1987.

He said 57 people serving sentences for "offences against the security of the state" were released last year, five of whom had "renounced violence".

Prison Population

The Minister of Justice, Kobie Cotsee, said in parliament South African prisons were over-accommodated by about 30,000 prisoners last year. He said while the "accommodation figure" for South Africa's prisons was 84,283, the average daily prison population in December 1986 was 114,220.

Police Figures

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, released the following figures in parliament:

— In the year to February 9, 7,605 people were trained at South Africa's four police colleges. The trainees comprise 4,233 whites, 2,412 Africans, 696 coloureds and 264 Indians. He said there were 352 instructers at the four colleges, of whom 228 were white, 85 African, 27 coloured and 12 Indian. The colleges are at Pretoria, Bishop Lavis near Cape Town, Wentworth in Durban and Hammanskraal.

— There were 4,142 vacancies in the SAP as at January 31, 1987.

— A total of 1,651 policemen resigned last year.

— Seven policemen were suspended and one dismissed last year as a result of arrests, interrogations, detentions and other unrest-related activities.

— Six people were shot dead and two injured at police roadblocks in 1986.

— A total of 977 black people were arrested for striking illegally in 1986.

Vlok said he was not prepared to say whether the police forces of South African and Ciskei undertook any joint operations last year because he did not "consider it in the interests of security to comment upon the actions of a police force of another state".

Strikes

There were 643 strikes and 150 work stoppages in 1986, the Minister of Manpower, Piet du Plessis, said in parliament. He said 323,808 workers were involved in strikes last year and 100,532 in work stoppages. 10,471,664 "manhours" had been lost in strikes and work stoppages.

Du Plessis said 310,676 of those involved in strikes and 98,099 of those involved with stoppages were black (African).

He said in 1986, 174 recognition agreements and 1,090 other agreements were signed, and that his department had received 1,294 applications for the establishment of conciliation boards, of which 306 had been approved. A total of 36.9 percent of the disputes had been settled and 58 were still under consideration.

Du Plessis said 46 registered trade unions confined their membership to whites, 17 to coloureds and 23 to blacks. There were 109 racially mixed registered unions as at December 31, 1986 and 53,706 union members not classified to population group.

Prisoner of Conscience

Mohammed Valli Moosa, 30, acting national general secretary of the United Democratic Front, was detained under the Emergency regulations on January 12 and is still being held.

Valli was born in Johannesburg but in 1964 his family was forced under the Group Areas Act to move to Lenasia. In 1978 he graduated with a BSC from the University of Durban-Westville, working as a teacher in Durban and Lenasia and, later, as a course writer for SA Committee for Higher Education (Sached).

Valli was an executive member of the South African Students' Organisation (Saso) when it was banned in 1977. He played a central role in the Enti-Saic [South African Indian Council] campaign in 1981 and 1982 and helped form the Transvaal Indian Congress in 1983. In June that year he was elected Transvaal general secretary of the UDF and since then has served as a member of the UDF national executive committee. He has also represented the UDF in visits to Europe, Canada and the United States. In 1985, following the detention of UDF national general secretary, Popo Molefe, Valli was elected acting general secretary.

In April 1980 he was detained for two weeks under the Internal Security Act. Since January 12 he has been held in solitary confinement at Randburg Police Station. Valli has a one-year-old daughter, Kim.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Sun City: Artists United Against Apartheid — seven single record (Africa Fund, London); Let Me See Your ID: Artists United Against Apartheid — seven single record (Little Steven and Arthur Baker, EMI records, Australia); Black Uhuru Anthem — gramophone record (Island Records Inc, Island); *Viva SRCS: Forward to a People's Education* (Education Resource and Information Centre Observatory); *The Russian Revolution* (Progress Publishers, Moscow); *Cuba International 9/86* (Prensa Latina Direccion de Publicaciones PL, Cuba); *Apartheid's Great Land Theft: The Struggle for the Right to Farm in South Africa* (Ernes Harsch); *Africa Events*: Vol 3, No 1/2 (Dar Es Salaam Ltd, London); *An Reabhloid*: Vol 1 No 2 Journal of Peoples Democracy, Autumn 1986, and *Reabhloid* Vol 1 No 1 Journal of Peoples Demorcrary, Summer 1986 (both produced by People Demorcrary, Horizon Books, Ireland); *Programme to Combat World Racism* (World Council of Churches, Geneva, Switzerland); *The Gurdian* Feb 18, 1987 (Institute for Independent Social Journalism Inc, New York); *Magic Islands 1987* (Thompson's International Tour Operators, Johannesburg); *International Viewpoint* issue No 114, 23 Sep 1987 [as published] (United Secretariat of the Fourth International, Montreuil, France); *Azania Worker* Feb '87 Vol 4 No 1 (Azania Worker, London); two greetings cards entitled Valentine, I want very much to please you and satisfy your needs, so I'm getting a transplant, 100v5349 and Valentine you exhaust me... 100v5349 (both produced by Xtra Ilumor Co, Philadelphia); greeting card entitled On Valentines Day. Pardon me. 90v5221 (Wild and Crazy, Philadelphia).

All publications and objects issued by the Peoples Democracy, Horizon Books, have been banned for importation, except on authority of a permit.

Unbanned: *South Africa: Foreign Investment and Apartheid* (Lawrence Litvak, Robert de Grasse and Kathleen Mctigue).

Information Bureau Issues 3 Arpil Unrest Report

MB040914 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0911 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 4 SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to midnight April 3:

"Unrest related incidents during this period consisted mainly of stone throwing.

"Much damage was done in Edandale (Pietermaritzburg) when a group of plus/minus 100 black people set a delivery vehicle alight. The SAP tried to disperse the group with teargas. The group then started to stone the SAP vehicle. Two black SAP members, Const Mngwenkwe and Const B.J. Zakwe, were slightly injured. The SAP fired rubber bullets. A black man was wounded in his right side and he was admitted to the hospital. The group then stoned three government vehicles. Four people, Messrs R. Stegers, R. de Villiers, S. Holgate and Mrs L. King were slightly injured. Much damage was done to the three vehicles.

"No arrests were reported.

"All these incidents originated from an inter-sports meeting in Edendale.

"On the farm Onverwacht near Wellington (CP) [Cape] a group of plus minus 30 coloureds stoned a SAP vehicle. A SAP member, Sergeant F.H. Hanekom was slightly injured. A coloured man was arrested.

"At Magabeni (Umkomaas-Natal) an unknown group of black people threw petrol bombs at a private home. Two black children, Lisie Mkhumpheka (16 years) and Banda Mkhumpheka (10 years) received serious burns from the attack. The owner of the house is a UDF member. No arrests were reported."

4 April Unrest Report

MB050757 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0738 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 5, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's unrest report for the 24 hours to midnight April 4:

"Unrest related incidents during this period consisted of two minor incidents in Soweto (Johannesburg).

"A group of plus/minus 45 black people threw a petrol bomb at a delivery vehicle. Little damage was done.

"A group of plus/minus 60 black people tried to set a delivery vehicle alight. Little damage was done.

"In both cases no police action or arrests were reported."

5 April Unrest Report

MB060712 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0708 GMT 6 April 87

[Text] Pretoria April 6 SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report: "Unrest report for the period 00h01 to 24h00 (5 April 1987)

"Only a few unrest related incidents occurred during this period.

"A group of black people stoned the Katlehong High School (Alberton). No damage was done. No injuries were reported. The SAP arrested 15 blacks.

"Also in Katlehong a group of plus/minus 100 blacks threw a petrol bomb at the house of the mayor, Mr Seloma. No damage was done. No injuries were reported. The SAP arrested one black man."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

4 April Press Review

MB040434[Editorial Report]

CITIZEN Downplays Moderate Alliance

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 April in a page 6 editorial argues that "the PFP can never be an alternative government, since it is confined to the mainly wealthy English-speaking areas and is not contesting platteland or workers' seats." Because it is likely to win only about 27 seats, it has suddenly discovered "alliance politics." "The idea is to get all 'moderates' together in an alliance that is supposed to sweep all before it." Unfortunately, they "are not putting forward any constitutional ideas," and elements as diverse as the new Nats, independents, the PFP, and the Stellenbosch academics can never reach agreement on a common policy. The editorial concludes that, as with earlier efforts, "this attempt to reconcile the irreconcilables" will fail.

BUSINESS DAY on Arms Embargo

An editorial on page 4 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 3 April observes that during the 10 years of the UN arms embargo, South Africa has managed to supply 75 percent of its military needs from its own factories. "Despite this progress, the fact remains that SA still depends on imports for some of its most sophisticated requirements. There has been no secret about this," and the recent revelations of Western countries supplying weapons to South Africa "can have surprised none but the most naive." "The question is will the 'disclosures' by the State Department make any difference? It seems unlikely. The big money involved in the arms trade makes it a good bet that sanctions busting will continue."

STAR on Ian Smith's Suspension

"Zimbabwe's parliament did itself a double disservice by its decison yesterday to suspend former Prime Minister Ian Smith for a year," says an editorial on page 10 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 3 April. "In the first place it is hardly democratic to silence a politician for the simple offence of saying what he really thinks." "But the real sadness about Mr Smith's suspension is the Zimbabwean Government's refusal to acknowledge the truth" about the price Zimbabwe would have to pay for imposing sanctions on South Africa. "This is a simple statement of reality. Politicians who cannot face reallity are a danger to themselves and their country."

Government Lacks Legitimacy

In his "My View" column on the same page, Dr van Zyl Slabbert notes that "one black spokesman after another has claimed that these elections are a farce and their outcome a foregone conclusion which will not materially affect their own progress towards 'freedom' or 'liberation'." This attitude reflects the "profound political dilemma in our country. Black spokesmen are in effect saying that the political institutions which govern them may be legal but they lack legitimacy." "The whole period of protest and revolt we have gone through is fundamentally about the majority of the people demanding the right to have legitimate political institutions, ie institutions that have their support and consent." The government's response has been the state of emergency. "How do we get out of this impasse?" "Bluntly put it must mean unbanning organizations and releasing political prisoners. If this is not done, the only other choice is to enforce the law through coercion and to deny consent by withholding legitimacy. This inevitably must escalate confrontation."

CAPE TIMES on Support for Group Areas

"The silver-tongued foreign minister was stumped this week by a very simple question," says a page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 2 April. A questioner at an election meeting asked if he could come up with "names of five recognised 'colored' or Indian leaders who supported the Group Areas Act. Mr Botha, rarely at a loss for an answer, eventually had to concede: 'Possibly there is not one.'" This "gives the lie to repeated government claims that the National Party is against 'domination' and 'prescription' and for reform through 'negotiation' and 'consultation'. If the government, after years of so-called negotiation with black leaders, has not been able to come up with a solitary soul who supports the Group Areas Act, why does it persist so stubbornly in clinging to this law? The reasons are clear: racism and avarice."

Inquiry Needed in SATS Strike

The urgent need for an inquiry into labor relations in the South African Transport Services [SATS] has been "dramatically exposed by the inept way the SATS management has handled the current strike" by 13,000 to 18,000 workers, says a second editorial on the same page. Given its "antiquated" labor policies, "it is little wonder that SATS has ended up in a confrontational strike." The editorial urges SATS to settle the strike as soon as possible and without "provocative gestures such as employing whites to replace black strikers who have legitimate grievances." "South Africa cannot afford labour disputes which drag on unresolved, creating potentially explosive situations which endanger public peace."

CITY PRESS on Corrupt Councillors

An editorial on page 2, Johannesburg *City Press* in English for 5 April [date as published] notes that it "recently began investigating how your money was being used by town councils. Our findings were shocking, and we believe that government must now launch a top-level investigation to stamp out irregularities and improper use of public funds." After outlining examples of corruption by town councillors, the editorial concludes: "We know the government owes these gentlemen a measure of gratitude because they lend dubious respectability to its apartheid system. But even government cannot stand by while widespread misuse of public funds is the order of the day. Any attempt by Minister of Constitutional Affairs Chris Heunis to turn a blind eye to these goings-on would be a gross dereliction of duty."

5 April Press Review

MB050423[Editorial Report]

STAR: Election 'Histrionics' Could Eclipse Issues

"Many politicians' hopes are pinned on getting their election message across at public meetings, but are they succeeding?" asks John Patten in "The Independent" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 April. "Unless a politician gets a reputation for histrionics, even if it is no more than ham acting, few voters bother to go and listen." "A cursory glance at election meeting reports from around the country appears to show the same phenomenon — big crowds only where the public imagination has been caught by the personal reputation of the speaker or by the dramatic circumstances of a particular contest." "Unfortunately, all this has very little to do with the prime purpose of informing the public about the real election issues which, this year, are very serious. The big crowd-pullers of the election...often set out deliberately to obscure issues or to divert public attention." "The danger at present is that smears and character assassinations...will eclipse the issues."

WEEKLY MAIL: New Youth Movement Launched

"A fiercely militant, outspokenly vocal new youth movement, boasting more than half a million members, was born in conditions of elaborate secrecy last week," reveals Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 3-9 April, in a page 14-15 article by Mono Badela. "...The South African Youth Congress (Sayco) represents a new form of political organisation in this country — combining mass membership with a clandestine form of organisation." "Sayco has already made a bold, even brazen, declaration of its aims and objectives, a declaration it says can and will be backed up by action. Its uncompromising slogan is: 'Freedom or death; victory is certain'...." "Its executive has been dubbed 'The Class of '87' because of its natural succession to the 'Class of '44,' the African National Congress Youth League, founded 43 years ago this week...." "In its guiding principles, Sayco has formally adopted the ANC's guiding light, the Freedom Charter. Its members are youths who pioneered the street committees and civic structures which exist in the townships and in rural areas." "They describe themselves as hardened activists." "Every one of the youth congresses in Sayco is a UDF affiliate." Sayco official Ephraim Nkwe says: "'We look to the UDF for national leadership.' He said there was no question of Sayco challenging the UDF's multi-class united front policies. But the fact that it is now the front's largest affiliate cannot be ignored. Sayco also has close links and 'a mutual understanding' with Cosatu."

Archbishop Hurley expects 'Action for Justice'

"As bishop of Durban for 40 years, Archbishop Denis Hurley has seen National Party rule from the day it started — and for all those years has helped lead Catholic opposition to its apartheid policy," observes Carmel Rickard on page 15. In an interview, Hurley notes: "'...When apartheid became the policy and was clearly defined and so many more laws were passed to enforce segregation, then I think we saw what segregation under its new label really meant. We began to react against it, but I fear, in a distant and theoretical way at first.'" "His vision for the future is not simply that the bishops will continue their fight against injustice — after 40 years of leadership, he is helping coordinate a project to ensure that all Church members — not just its leaders — will be drawn into action for justice."

6 April Press Review

MB060658[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR: Qwelane Compares RSA With USSR

"Last Sunday's 'Network' programme on the Soviet Union unintentionally featured striking parallels between that country and South Africa," writes Jon Qwelane in the "Just Jon" column on page 15 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 5 April. "For me the similarities between the Soviet Union and South Africa start with the ruthless repression of dissidence." Like Gorbachev "Mr P.W. Botha's own 'reforms' are way off; he is merely tinkering with apartheid to lull the outside world into false beliefs." "His 'reforms' are a very crude attempt to present apartheid in a more sophisticated manner."

NP 'Smear' Against Independents Backfires

A page 16 editorial says the government is "treading on dangerous ground by trying to corner the Independents for an alleged breach of the fund-raising rules. At most, the Independents (Worrall, Malan and Lategan) may be faulted for a technicality in not applying immediately to be registered to raise funds for their campaign, but the Government would appear to be running scared of the Independent challenge if it pursues the matter." "Not only has the Government failed to unearth any 'unpatriotic' foreign funding in the Independents' campaign, but the PFP is counter-punching with claims of prima facie evidence of foreign funding of the Nationalist election effort through donations from multinational companies." "Now that the Nationalist smear agains the Independents has backfired, let the electorate judge the Government on its success in meeting the political challenges of our times."

De Klerk on Government Interference With Media

On the same page John Maclennan writes that in a speech to the Cape Town Press Club former editor of Rapport Wimpie de Klerk "warned that the Government was tampering with the very foundations of democracy by interfering with the media. He specifically named the Afrikaans Press and the SABC." De Klerk said Afrikaans editors are "lambasted by the Government if they take what is seen as the wrong line, their directors are poisoned against them, they are denigrated and — he regards this as the most humiliating of all — they receive what he terms 'red-carpet' treatment." "Rules of the game, worldwide, were that there should be confrontation between governments and the press. In South Africa there had always been an understanding that Afrikaans newspapers should play a questioning and reconnaissance role. But in the past two years there had been a real change. 'The atmosphere between the Government and its sympatheic press became tense.' This took the form of complaints from Government members about 'negative' reporting, the demand that Afrikaans newspaper should be Government mouthpieces, criticism of anything which did not slavishly follow the party line, and pressures on directors and editors to march in the NP parade." De Klerk believes that "'there are conscious efforts to reduce Afrikaans political journalism to propaganda.'"

Behn on MNR Progress

Sharon Behn writes in the "Issue Of the Week" column on page 1 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on the MNR base in central Zambezia province saying "the ordered life here belies accusations that the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), damned as the bastard child of the former Rhodesian Intelligence Organisation and later sponsored by South Africa, has no local backing and little internal organisation." But "Alfonso Dhlakama, at 33, the MNR's commander-in-chief and president, is emphatic about the insurgents' status. 'Renamo (MNR) is neither a product of Rhodesia nor South Africa. This is a civil war, a popular revolt against a Marxist regime installed by force by (the ruling party) Frelimo,' he said. The guerillas, mostly in their late teens to late 20's and said to number roughly 25,000, have fought a decade-long war against the Government in Maputo and its allied Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops." Behn says the MNR "has made considerable progress behind its lines. A controlled administrative programme has led to the beginnings of a normal social structure. Schools and churches are being built, teachers trained, food distributed, and there is even a little commerce going on." In a related article on page 2, Behn writes that "Oxfam, a Britain-based charity organisation, has said 'the situation in Zambezia is terrible', and that millions face starvation in Zambezia and Tete provinces. The MNR claims that situation exists only in government districts, where war-panicked thousands are stranded in major towns." "When the guerillas take a new area, they move the locals further behind their lines to better controlled zones and hand them over to local village elders of 'mambos' — part of the socio-agricultural system MNR has installed, similar to that of the colonial era, in which local communities come under the direct control of these mambos who, in turn, answer to MNR officials."

SUNDAY STAR: Political Change Needed for Economic Upswing

Finance spokesman for the PFP Harry Schwarz writes in the "Talking Cents" column on page 3 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* that "unrest needs to be ended not merely by force, but by an acceptable political solution. The two major problems facing the country need to be tackled firmly and immediately: Unemployment and inflation, either of these can destroy the country if they are not controlled or contained. So while I hope the upswing will continue and that we will have a new era of good financial management looking far beyond election day, in the absence of a good break from gold, a new approach to the politics of South Africa or some other fortunate breaks for us, the upswing is unlikely to turn into a boom."

RSA, USSR Similarities

Peter Sullivan says in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column on the same page that "there is a great deal about this government which is similar to the government which rules in Moscow. They also have detention without trial; this week we restricted freedom of assembly for another year; in both countries political books and people are banned; they won't allow dissidents out, we won't let Breyten Breytenbach in to see his sick father."

SUNDAY TIMES on Relevance of Parliament

"The tough and immediate choices to be made by this divided country demand increased responsibility on the part both of those who are seeking office and those privileged enough to vote them into office," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 5 April. "This week Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Denis Worrall met to debate the relevance of parliamentary politics. It was an absorbing clash of rebellious souls: one who left Parliament because he believed it had become a travesty and one seeking to get into Parliament to save it from travesty. The fact that the debate took place at all should pose questions to every candidate. The game is now different: The contest is not merely over who governs, but through what institutions they govern. Parliament, indeed all institutional government, is now threatened by a public apathy, resentment, suspicion and in some cases even assault."

Arms Embargo Counterproductive

"The U.S. Congress should take time to ponder the State Department's report on who sold what arms to whom in South Africa," notes a second editorial on the same page. "First, it has demonstrated that sophisticated industrial states like the RSA don't just curl up and die because others have stopped trading with them. They respond by developing the world's fifth or six biggest armaments industry. More, in spite of blockades, vital components have a way of finding their way through. Second, the contra-productivity lies in the fact that billions which might otherwise have been spent on, say, education and housing are perforce diverted for the domestic construction of weapons which could have been acquired more cheaply on international markets. Surely there must be someone in Congress who can grasp such an obvious point."

European Community Retards RSA Change

Former editor of *Die Vaderland* Harald Pakendorf writes an open letter to chairman of the European Economic Commission [as published] Tindemans saying the NP is not about to "push through such fundamental reform that it will open the way to a nonracial society. The NP "is preparing to take blacks into government, but it does not mean that it will allow the will of the majority, however constituted, to prevail. A white veto will be part of the new constitution." Pakendorf also points out that "the changes we have had in this country are the result of internal impulses. This is the very fundament you should look at. Your actions are on the periphery, did not start the process of change and are, in fact, retarding them right now because of the feeling of resentment at what you are doing." Pakendorf says the European Economic Commission should "begin by not doing that which is pressed upon you by the American example and the needs of your various member-countries' internal politics — and then camouflaging it as great moral concern about my country."

SUNDAY TIMES: Minister Reacts to Economic Accusations

On page 18 of *Sunday Times* Finance Minister Barend du Plessis writes that "in his attack on the Government in last week's issue of the *Sunday Times*, Mr Harry Schwarz of the PFP reiterated his often repeated accusation that the Government has 'mismanaged' the economy." "I would like to state that the present encouraging upturn did not fall from the sky. It is in fact the result of appropriate policies applied over many months and years." "The return of law and order as a result of the state of emergency was undoubtedly an important factor in the return of greater local and overseas confidence, as reflected in the stronger commercial rand, the stronger financial rand and the increased activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange." Du Plessis says Schwarz "cleverly adopts what the Government is doing and projects the solution as his own. The way, for example, that he parades the Government's policy of deregulation and inward industrialisation on radio talks as the PFP's solution produces a chuckle among people who know better." "The fact is that while the PFP has been carping, complaining and running the country down — between visits to the dockside to wave friends goodbye as they sail into the sunset for Perth — we have been thinking, planning and working to take the country to better days."

UDF's Morobe on NP

The acting publicity secretary of the UDF, Murphy Morobe, writes on page 19 that "it has always been fascinating how the National Party has succeeded in boodwinking its electorate to the extent that the voters are seemingly incapable of perceiving reality independently of the party." "While shouting reform, the National Party is unable to extricate itself from its own quicksands. In fact, the National Party is incapable of bringing about genuine change for South Africa." "Without even realising it, white South Africans have painted themselves into a corner of fear and uncertainty." Morobe also says "President Botha's latest manifesto does nothing to salvage the situation. Instead, this manifesto will die the same death as all other manifestos contrived in the same way as Botha's with a view towards adjusting, but not doing away with white domination. What is quite clear is that the Nats are determined to continue with every possible scheme of fragmenting this country in both human and geographical terms." The mandate the NP seeks "has a lot to do with white rights and privileges as opposed to democracy and equality for all." "I can only see hope for the development of the rich cultural heritage of all South Africans as lying in a future South Africa based on the principles enshrined in the freedom charter which guarantees equal rights for all national groups and protection by law against discrimination." "Like the UDF, I believe that this Parliament and Government are illegitimate and that the only solution for South Africa lies in one person, one vote — in a united country."

Appeal for Whites To Vote

"There are 30-million of us in South Africa, of whom only 700,000 voted for P.W. Botha. That's not a democratic government — it's a small town council," says Pieter-dirk Uys on the same page. "A white election is about as relevant now as a Catholic preaching against condoms in an AIDS-infested world. But somehow it is the most relevant irrelevant political happening in the history of white dominated power politics." "Now, for the first time, every one of us will be personally responsible for what happens after May 6." "If we don't vote, and use that privileged vote now and come out of the closet and say this is what we want, we must give that vote to the black citizens of this country who already know what to do with it."

NRP Calls for Blacks in Parliament

The leader of the New Republic Party (NRP) and member of the President's Council, Bill Sutton, says on the same page that "South Africans have been fed such a forced diet of fear and suspicion by a political party interested only in its own grasp on power that an antidote in the political system must carry a convincing message of togtherness, of confidence and caring. This message I have tried to typify in the word saamheid [from the word saamhorigheid, which means unity]." "What we need to do is to take a single basic decision. We are all South Africans and therefore we take decions jointly in one Parliament which is the guarantee of the liberties of all. When we have once taken that decision, the ideal of saamheid is within our grasp." Sutton says his party has "reached out hands across colour and party lines to bring together leaders and political figures in a coalition of South Africans intent on discussing reform with the Nationalist government." "The opening up of Parliament opens the doors to saamheid. If white voters in this election will endorse the principle that reform begins with the inclusion of blacks in Parliament, the future of South Africa will take on a new and brighter look."

BURGER: No Alternatives To NP

A page 12 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 2 April says it is ironical that the NP should be the "number one enemy to political parties to the left and to the right of it, because the NP is the stable factor in South African politics." "It should be clear that not one of the opposition parties can offer the stability and security necessary in the present difficult time." Referring to the independents' opposition to the NP, the editorial says they too cannot offer an alternative to the NP. "In their search for a 'new vision' some are still busy trying to identify the problems." "There is no question of an alternative to the NP."

BEELD on Independent Financing

"It would be totally indefensible and intolerable if there was indeed money from abroad coming into the country to finance the election campaign of certain candidates," says Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 April in a page 10 editorial. "It is not difficult to imagine what doors could be opened for foreign influence in South African politics." But, "the money for the campaign of the independents that comes into the country in good faith but without the necessary legal authorization is another matter altogether. As regards that, we would prefer that another solution besides police action be found." If a "bona fide error has been made" in the collection of funds for these candidates, the paper prefers that "police action be not too harsh on them."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says RSA-Backed Rebels Detained for Plot

MB041708 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Zambia has reportedly detained a number of what it terms South African-backed armed rebels. President Kenneth Kaunda said in a newspaper interview published in Lusaka today that the rebels had been detained for plotting against the state. President Kaunda said the rebels were armed with AK-47 rifles and were responsible for stirring a recent wave of illegal strikes. President Kaunda did not detail when the rebels were arrested or how many they were, but he said they had links with UNITA and with the MNR.

Last month, strikes threatened to paralyze Zambia's medical and educational establishments while last December food riots took place in the Copperbelt.

VII. WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT

Contents unchanged

VIII. SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT

Renamed; formerly SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT; contents include:

- International Affairs
- Inter-African Affairs
- Central Africa
  - Burundi
  - Cameroon
  - Central African Republic
  - Congo
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Gabon
  - Rwanda
  - Sao Tome & Principe
  - Zaire
- East Africa
  - Djibouti
  - Ethiopia
  - Kenya
  - Somalia
  - Tanzania
  - Uganda
- Indian Ocean
  - Comoros
  - Madagascar
  - Mauritius
  - Seychelles
- Southern Africa
  - Angola
  - Botswana
  - Lesotho
  - Malawi
  - Mozambique
  - Namibia
  - Republic of South Africa
  - Reunion
  - Swaziland
  - Zambia
  - Zimbabwe
- Western Africa
  - Benin
  - Burkina Faso
  - Cape Verde Islands
  - The Gambia
  - Ghana
  - Guinea
  - Guinea-Bissau
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